THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,254—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th Feb.	DELTA	8053	.....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th „	ARABIA	7933	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10953	....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7913	....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
28th „	PERSIA	7391	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	1050g	....	...
6th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10953	....	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7933	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
20th „	EGYPT	7913	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers have WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY except the "DELTA" sailing on the 11th February which Vessel will be fitted on arrival in London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ....Rs. 493 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 791	
To London by Sea...Rs. 525 or Rs. 557	Rs. 792 or Rs. 840	

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Praga	8935	M. Dabavich	16th Febr. 1911
Koerber	5128	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4331	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Sabarich	1st April „
Praga	8935	M. Dabavich	15th „ „
Koerber	5128	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4331	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Sabarich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	B. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Salcich	33th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6048	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 45)
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarcon and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Reisich	7,533	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By G-attan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs. 9th Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 10th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon. 13th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 13th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3805 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

8th February, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall.....	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares.....	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi.....	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5789	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester ...	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris.....	9200	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow.....	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 12
C. City of Manchester ...	5551	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York.....	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. A. Steamer.....	...	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares.....	6973	.....	„ 18
C. City of London.....	9000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	„ 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents. Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge,
INSURANCES of every description effected,
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application,
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tichling
Lyons	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Futicorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JEWELRY

DECORATIVE TREATMENT

Is the chief characteristic of our entire stock of Ornaments. Every article, no matter how small or whatever the price, carries ART and QUALITY in the most distinctive form.

BRACELETS.—

The Bracelet is a most desirable Ornament. The flexible designs set with gems are the new types of Chain Bracelets which still hold the ladies' fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of styles and the diversity of means of decorating them with precious stones add to their usefulness, while of course they can be worn with any dress, beautiful combinations may be seen in the collection we offer in which the Opal, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Pearl, Diamond, Ruby and Sapphire effectively reflect their colours.

BROOCHES.—

The Brooch has been worn more generally as a corsage Ornament; in modern designs, therefore, it has partaken somewhat of the Plaque Character and while bold is nevertheless delicately constructed and handsomely jewelled. The LONG BAR BROOCH which has just come prominently into use has started altogether a new vogue for these Ornaments, as everyone is fascinated about them at present in London.

If you are anxious that originality and beauty of design shall be combined with perfection of workmanship and excellent value, we can show you a collection on hand from a stock which is absolutely unparalelled.

EARRINGS.—

As the wearing of earrings do not make it necessary to pierce the lobe of the ears, the use of this form of ornament is not only universal, but we might add is persistently determined. Fashion, on the resuscitation of the ear ornament, has steadily conquered all the weak prejudices of a couple of years ago. There is no fancy in the contention that they enhance the brightness of the eyes and they add to the length of neck. Individual taste, however, differs largely in the selection of gems and design. To meet all such differences, we have on hand a fairly large collection of loose gems of every discription which we can covert into covetable artistic ear ornaments at a most moderate price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges Particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
In remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) impersading injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,52,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum, Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronised for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

The "ANTI-MALARIA" FEVER MIXTURE. Sure Cure Guarranteed.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. F. PRESTWICH, late with Messrs. FELBER JUCKES & Co., Textile Machinery Importers, is open for a similar position with a good Firm; or as "COTTON MILL MANAGER;" best references.

MATCHINES HOTEL,
Queen's Mansions,
Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, required for Civil Medical Institutions in Bombay, Poona, and Thana, during 1911-1913, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M., (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1911.

Sealed Tenders may also be sent to the Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, up to the same date and hour.

Tender Forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, from the Surgeon-General, Poona, the Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

By Order,
R. U. BARRON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
Poona, 7th February, 1911.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD.

THE attention of the friends and relatives of those BURIED, in Sewri Cemetery, is invited to the large outstandings now amounting to over Rs. 1,600 due on account of subscriptions for the maintenance of Plants and Flowers on Graves.

The annual subscription is only Rs. 10, and it is impossible for the Cemetery to be kept in a creditable condition, if the subscriptions are not regularly paid for the maintenance of Plants and Flowers. Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and the Board, whose funds are very limited will be unable to maintain in a suitable manner those graves the subscriptions for which have not been paid.

P. R. CADELL,
Chairman, Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, February 1911.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 23rd February, 1911, at 6-30 p.m.

E. A. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1911.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Very suitable for Show Rooms, Shops, Offices and Residential Quarters. Excellent central situation in proximity to Banks. A splendid opportunity for investment for capitalists and business people. For particulars apply to Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS, Attorneys, at No. 19 Church Gate Street. None except the intending purchaser or purchasers need apply.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of OFFICE ASSISTANT, Traffic Manager's Office, Port Trust Bunders, Salary Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250.

Applications should be made in writing, accompanied by copies of testimonials and stating qualifications and experience and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

Applicants must be Europeans, not over 40 years of age, and have special experience in drafting correspondence, in conducting Office work and also have a fair knowledge of account work.

Applications will be received up to 15th February, 1911.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

1st February, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1910.

BAI JAVERBAI, widow of BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS and others.....Plaintiffs

Versus

SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixth day of May, 1910, and the Chamber order dated 8th August, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1911, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and forth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (two hundred and seventy-nine) Square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Rutanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7461, and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road, No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29 Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above consent decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th Day of August, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay

BY

LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.
To Commence at 9-30 P.M.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES BRILLIANT COMEDY

THE LIARS,

Under the direction of
MRS. HARRY BARLOW,

MESSRS. E. LEAHY, H. M. KENDALL,
CAPT. CONRY, CAPT. HAYMES,
MESSRS. W. R. SHARP, H. G. COOKE,
& A. T. COOPER.
MRS. PATERSON BROWN, MISS BEAMAN,
MRS. BARLOW, MRS. COOKE, &
MRS. ACWORTH.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS
& WIDOWS HOME.

SEATS:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 (reserved), Rs. 2 and Re. 1. (Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price).

Box Office now open at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.
THE ANNUAL
FANCY DRESS DANCE
WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, FEB. 14TH
IN THE
TOWN HALL.
Dancing to Commence at 9-30.

TICKETS:

Ladies ...	... ...	Rs. 2 each.
Members...	... ...	Rs. 4 "
Non-Members	... ...	Rs. 6 "

Including Buffett Supper by F. Cornaglia to be had from Members of the Entertainment Committee or from

E. J. SAWYER, Hon. Sec.,
Entertainment Committee, 28, Esplanade.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME.

OUR STAR ATTRACTIONS.

"FOOLSHEAD,"
"MAX LINDER"
IN TWO SCREAMING COMICS.

"THE GAMBLER,"
A Sterring Dramatic.

"A WAYSIDE SHRINE,"
A Powerful and Pathetic Story,
AND MANY OTHER PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL BALL will be held at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 17th February, at 9-30 P.M. Tickets to admit one Lady and one Gentleman, Rs. 10 each, and Extra Ladies, Tickets Rs. 3 each, can be obtained at the various Police Stations and from the Undersigned.

J. CARTER,
Ag. Hon. Secretary,
City Police Club,
Bazargate Police Station, Fort.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION,	8 to	9 a.m.
LADIES only	" 9 to	10 a.m.
EVENING	" 6 to	8.

BAND: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 11d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and wherever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For Latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,119
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,802
Assets ...	"	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

This useful little Cookery Book Free

in exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

A User writes:—"I find LEMCO even more useful here than in England, as the meat is generally very tough. . . but with LEMCO and help of Cookery book and mincer, some really nice dishes are the result. . . . Karachi, India."

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco
The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th February.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiletopped teapoys, cane chairs, iron cots, mirror door almirah, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures in box, cooking pots, etc., the property of J. M. Schneider, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the National Bank, the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, English made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, brass bedstead, zoonda cupboard, mirror door almirah, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, 11 stops American organ, musical box, cottage piano by Soundy and Co, Brussels carpets, English large stove with chimney, set of 16 ivory billiard balls, clocks, etc., also a collection of Pakin cloisonne vases and real bronzeware, also ex s. s. Persia, an invoice of 50 large and small oil paintings of land and sea scapes, hunting and other subjects.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cup-boards, almira, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, grand piano, Chubb's safe or stand, Oliver's typewriter in good order, English-made leather and Oakwood writing cases.

By order of the Administrator General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Lakhmidas Damodar, and on account and at the risk of the pledgees, Soni Hari Hansraj and Thacker Narandas Laljee both of Jamnagar, a lot of gold ornaments, such as kada, pair of choodis, patlies, ear and nose ornaments set with pearls and diamond and other gold trinkets.

AT 2-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand English-made victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th February, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the (Government Customs Department).

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, 14 cases gin, cases of medicine, varnish, woollens photographical goods, paper, paperware, needles, velveteen carpets. 50 logs jarrah timber and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co
Bombay, 9th February, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Opposite Crawford Market, on the North side of Carnac Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Sharifabai, widow of Dadoo Miya Haji Hiraji, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co, Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel partly of Fazandari and partly of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 85 square yards (out of which about 63 2-3 square yards are Fazandari and 21 1-3 are of leasehold tenure), situate, lying and being at Carnac Road, opposite the Crawford Market, in the Island and registration District of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under collector's Old No. 21, collector's New No. 15956, A Old survey No. 77, and New survey No. 2033, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its B Ward, under Ward No. 511, and Street Nos. 198 to 203 and bounded on the east by the property of Esmailji Jivaji, on the west by the property of Bai Ramoobai, on the north by the property of Mahomedji Ali Mahomed, and on the south by the Carnac Road also called the Esplanade Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors for the Attorneys, at their office No 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1911.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 21 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Wants, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	" 5-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 5-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 3-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	7	8
Quarterly	4	4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.] [BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	97 1 2		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	95 3-4		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities...	83 15-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24	1-8	
do. 2 months' beace...	24 3-16	3-16	
do. in New York ...	52	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-30 1-2	1	
do. at Berlin ...	20-47	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-8	3-8	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	p in	c26 Jan.
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 2-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		1-4
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		1-4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans..	2 3-4	1-8	

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32
Amount paid into Bank of England about £25,000
Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	Flat.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester		Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports	...	48,750
Sold Americans	...	7 7-8 — 1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7 51 — 4	7 52 — 5	7 53 — 5	7 54 — 6	7 53 — 6

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 59 — 6	7 36 — 6	7 12 — 6	6 97 — 7

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	...	12
George Mayall's Yarn...	...	11 7-8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 6 10-32
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 6 14-32
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 6 18-32
Good Bhownagger	d 7 4-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d 7 8-32
Fine Bhownagger	d 7 12-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	d 7 12-32
Good Oomras M. G.	d 7 6-32
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 7 10-32
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 7 14-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d 7 6-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 7 14-32
Good Broach	d 7 14-32
F. G. Broach	d 7 19-32
Fine Broach	d 7 24-32
Good Khandeish	d 7
F. G. Khandeish...	d 7 4-32
Fair Red Cocanada C. I. F. London	d 7
Cocanada Ginned C. I. F. London	... d 7 2-32

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	36,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	17,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
Exports to Continent ...	17,000
Spot cotton	14-45 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 14-25+02 } Advanced on favourable cables and decline on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of May 14-41 unchgd }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 3-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	...14 45 +3
Do. do May	...14 61 +1
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Buyers.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 33 7-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Buyers.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...	46 1-2 —unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship..	43 1-4 —unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	41 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	74 unchgd.
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.	

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata	70 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).12 5-8—1-4
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 6s 2d.+2d.—Value—Steady.
METAL—

Copper Braziers	... £ 67
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 91
SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C, and F, India double bags,	...12-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...May-Aug.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-3 4—Nominal
Do. Months of Shipments	...Feb.-Mar.

Tone—Quiet.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...	... 9-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...	...March.

Tone—Quieter.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...13-3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...	...Mar-Aug.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	... 11-7 1-2—Nom.
Months of Shipments ...	... February.

Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 18 C and F, Calcutta ...	...Feb.-Mar.—11 Nominal.
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 10-8—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	...Feb.-March 11 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 11 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	Feb.-March 12—Nominal.
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 11 8 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	...Feb.-Mar. 12 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 11 9 3-4—Value.

General Tone.—New crop only small business.

ARRIVALS—
"D'Balduino," "Glen'yon," "Arabistan," "Austrian."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8th February, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs..	8,940	Trieste	M. Cohen Fels
Gold Coins ...	8,881	do	
Rupees.....	109	do	
1 Parcel Silver	60	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 7TH FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	86	102,106
B. B. & C. I. Railway	87	97,694

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market is dull and being Council Bills day there is little doing. Rates are unchanged at 1s 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Far Eastern rates are easier.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward..	1s. 4 7-32d. April
Do. 6 do ready ...	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Francs ...	171 1-4
Do. Marks ...	130
Hongkong 60 days' sight..	129 1-2
Shanghai " ...	.....
Japan " ...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95.0 for cash and the settlement and continued unchanged throughout the day with little doing. The Calcutta opening rates were 94-15 cash and 95-2 for 2nd March settlement.
Government Paper Market has to-day improved to 95 1-8 per cent. for ready and forward.
BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London closed steadier yesterday. Spot being 1-8 higher at 24, and for delivery two months' hence the rate was 3-16 higher at 24 3-16. New York closed 1-4 higher at 52. The local market opened at 60.8 ready ex-duty, but declined to 60'6. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	60 8 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	60 8 0
" 2nd "	...	"	61 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The contract market was more or less closed to-day owing to a Jain festival. There has been practically nothing doing except amongst speculators in Broach. There is a large "bull" interest in the March Broach settlement, and contract rates for other descriptions are maintained owing to Broach rates being kept up. The market at Colaba was closed.
The Liverpool opener is firm.
QUOTATIONS :—(Nominally).

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...375-6	March
Good M G Broach	...356	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...358	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...356	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...345	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...357	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...337	"
Fine M G Muttia	...322	"
F G M G Khandeish	...310	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...322	"
Fine M G Bengals	...312	"
F G H G Bengals	...295	"
Good Westerns H G	...351	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...361	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	11,000 (?)
Total Imports ...	...	78,000 (?)

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7 56 + 5	7 58 + 6	7 59 + 6	7 59 + 5

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 59 + 6	7 36 + 4	7 41 + 5	7 17 + 5	7 01 + 4

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The Market continues firm and unchanged :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 13 0 0	B, T.
April-May ...	...	Rs. 13 5 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet, little doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 6 13 0	B, T.
" Etawah	...	" 6 14 0	"
Yellow Gurzrat	...	" 7 14 0	"
" Cawnpore	...	" 7 8 0	"
Brown Delhi Apr-May		" 7 8 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady, We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 52 0 0	
Mimbara ...	...	" 53 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	...	" 56 8 0	
Red Khandwa	...	" 52 0 0	
Black Kutni...	...	" 45 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Ready	...	... "	10 8 0

Tone—Steadier.
CASTORSEED :—

Ready	...	... "	33 8 0

Tone—Quiet.
COTTONSEED—

Ready	...	... "	25 8 0

Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT :—

White Pessi 85 per cent.		"	4 14 0
" Delhi Apl.May...		"	5 3 6 R T.

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,585
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	70 -2
Indian Specie	52 1

MILLS.

David	376
Manockji Petit	2,670
Kohinoor	630

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	119 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,082 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts into Bombay for the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	9,294	bales.
Wheat	30,389	cwts.
Linseed	2,469	"
Rapeseed	3,650	"
Gingellyseed	11,002	"
Poppyseed	174	"
Groundnuts...	10,558	"
Castorseed	17,335	"
Rice	1,951	"
Myrabollams	3,139	"
Cottonseed	15,697	"
Mowraseed	84	"
Gram	3,465	"
Joowar	1,110	"
Maize	2,598	"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BAKER—Jan 22, at Gauhati, Assam, Thomas Baker for many years, Steamer Agent, at Mangaldai Ghat

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Justice Beaman's Lecture on "Philosophy of Life," Sassoon Mechanics Institute, 6 p.m.
"The Liars," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attractions, Foolhead and Max Linder.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "When a man begins to feel that he has a mortgage on his job it is time for his employer to foreclose it."—Ideal Power.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 27th instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Delta" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home on Wednesday, the 22nd February, at 6 15 p.m. All interested in the welfare of seamen and the society are invited.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., will deliver a lecture at the Institute to-day at 6 p. m, Subject :—"The Philosophy of Life."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. Gentlemen of the Special Jury need not attend to-day; but they are required to attend on Monday, the 13th instant, at 11 a.m.

SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting will be held in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day, at 6 p.m., The Hon. Sir Henry Procter will preside and the programme will include a short addresses and some musical items.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January, was 723 of which there were 60 males, 300 females, and 365 children.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, in the blow-room of the Indo-China Mill, on Sewree Road owing to the machinery running hot and setting the cotton ablaze. The mill fire appliances put out the fire in a short time. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 10,000, which is covered by insurance.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A carriage and pair belonging to Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Pant was standing at the junction of Picket and Kalbadevi roads, on Tuesday, when the horses took fright at a passing tram-car and ran down Kalbadevi Road. They knocked down a Hindu boy named Laxman Bhiku, aged 15. The boy received slight abrasions. The carriage eventually collided with a passing tram-car and was damaged.

LOST PROPERTY.—Umbrellas and sunshades, cart badges, screw-driver, dungri cloth, plank and mat, child's shoes and stockings, silver ornament with keys, sheep skin, trunk with papers, gold brooch, beads with rosary, brass handles and washers, and bentwood chairs have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting owners.

A WORTHY DONATION.—Mr. Nundram Ganesh, president of the Aryakshatrya Dayana Wardhak Samaj, Poona, acknowledges with gratitude and thanks the donation of Rs. 296 towards the Fund by Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona. The Samaj is greatly indebted to him and hope that European and other gentlemen will follow his example to encourage education amongst the neglected, but artistic, class of people—the Aryakshatryas.

BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallasdaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—.

March.....	Arabia ..... Buck
Overture.....	Cagliostro ..... Adam
Brazilian Dance	Habanera ..... Orso
Selection	Orchid ..... Caryll
Valse	Flirtation ..... Stock
Selection	Veronique..... Messager
Two Step	Carolina Brown ... Kaps

CONCERT AT THE Y.M.C.A.—The Concert Hall at the Young Men's Christian Association was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon when Signor Savini gave the second concert of his series, assisted by Mrs. Ben Hick and Captain E. Drummond as soloists. The violin Sonata by Cesar Franck was powerfully rendered, the difficult second movement being played with real skill, and throughout Signor Savini proved himself a master of his instrument and an intelligent musician. Mrs. Ben Hick took the intricate piano part with ease, and accompanied with her usual taste. Her first rendering of Chopin's Fantasia-Impromptu in C sharp minor called forth a vociferous encore which was responded to with Grieg's "Wedding Day." "Der Abendstern" from Tannhauser and Gounod's "Serenade" were delightfully sang by Captain E. Drummond, with a piano-quintett accompaniment, and as an encore the singer gave the "Romance" from Faust. The piano quintett, of Saint-Saens brought the program me to a close.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, FEB. 8.

The weather is settled everywhere and the temperature is now nearly normal over the greater part of the country. The forecast shows no precipitation of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Delhi. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the east Punjab; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is in excess in Rajputana; the minimum is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average round the Gulf of Cambay and in West Central India and in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess on the south Kathiawar Coast; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in slight defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in slight defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so.

A. BROKENSHAW,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

"THE PROTEUS OF DISEASE."

Indigestion's Innumerable Forms.

Of all the disorders to which humanity is heir indigestion is undoubtedly the most frequent. Its symptoms are endless in their variety and its causes are scarcely less numerous.

Whatever the cause, the greatest care has undoubtedly to be exercised in the question of food, so as to give the digestive organs the opportunity to rest and regain their strength and tone.

Such a food must put the minimum tax on the stomach, it must be digested with the minimum expenditure of the energy by the nervous system, and must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

Of all the preparations known to medical Science, not one possesses these qualities in as great a degree as Sanatogen, which consists of the albumin of milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium.

The value of Sanatogen in cases of Dyspepsia is abundantly proved by many articles in the leading medical journals, from one of which, the "General Practitioner," May 20th, 1905, the following case is quoted:—"H. C., aged 34 years, I saw him on March 10th; he was suffering from marked dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and had lost 10 3-4lbs. in weight during his two months' absence. No phthisical signs could be found in his lungs. He was ordered two teaspoonfuls of Sanatogen thrice daily, and ordinary diet. At the end of a week his indigestion had entirely gone, his appetite was normal, and he had already increased 2 1-4 lbs. in weight."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia." Feb. 10.

The P. and O. Co's. mail stener "Arabia" with the English Mails of the 27th instant, is expected to arrived in Bombay harbour tomorrow, bring the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mrs M C	Howlett, Mr A M
Armitage Miss	Jones, Miss E F
Barbrook, Mr L F	Kerry, Mr W
Baker, Miss M R	Levery, Mrs and Miss
Brown, Miss M	Mudes, Mr J
Bruce, Mr R H and Mrs	May, Mr A G H
Bayetto, Mr H	May, Mrs A G H, child and infnt
Beatty, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse	Owens, Mr E J
De Brett, Mrs E A nurse and infnt	Russell, Mr E W
Drummond, Miss G J	Ravioro, Mr P and Mrs
Doherty, Mr G P	Robieson, Mrs E T
Davies, Mr F C	Simpson, Mr J W
Dunn, Miss M	Sinclair, Mrs and nft
Elrington, Mr R and Mrs	Stuart, Mr M, Mrs and infnt
Fry, Mr C	Snellgrove, Miss
Grant, Miss and nurse	Thompson, Mr N
Gibert, Mrs and Miss	Tennant, Mrs nurse and infnt
George, Mr W B and Miss D	Taylor, Miss P
Harrison, Mrs E	
Hill, Mr T R	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Revd R D	Hindley, Mr O W and Mrs
Anderson, Mr J A	Kingsford, Miss S
Buchanan, Mrs A	Mehta, Sir P, Lady, ayah and native boy
Bord, Mr R	Meakin, Mr G A
Blake, Mr E K	Macdonald, Mr J M
Cheyne, Maj A Y	Parikh, Llabhai
Cassels, Major G R	Pavie, Mr A
Claridge, Mr A E	Pavie Madame, Master P
Churchman, Mr A E	Riew, Mr E V
Combridge, Mrs A J	Sauders, Mrs J B
Cairnes, Mr T A C	Stirling, Mrs H S infnt and ayah
Carlledge, Mr S	Sharma, Mr D D
Coats, Mr J R	Seidl Assessor E
Christie Mr and Mrs	Seiter, Mr A
Chand, Mr F	Stafford, Mr J
Denne, Maj R W A	Sheridan, Mr C C
Dundas, Capt D G M	Singh, Mr G
Edmond, Lt J H	Solbe, Miss C
French, Mr V C and Mrs	Turner, Mr R W
Fisher, Capt B D	Vanest, Mr F A
Fitzmaurice, Dr J F	Woodhead, Mr J E
Garnot, Mr P	Waterfield, Mr E H
Garnot, Mr J	
Hill, Maj F B and Mrs	
Hamilton, Capt W H	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Halliday, Mr R T	Verity, Mr G

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bonsall, Mr A C	Molenx Madame, Mous P maid
Coubrough, Mr A C	Poster, Mr A Mrs
De Loynes Madame Y A Mlle Maid	Rundgren, Mr T
Elcton, Mr J	Sagredo, Mr
Hutchison, Major J O	Wallace, Mr H J Mrs Mr F Mrs
Larmanat, Mr	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Crowdy, Miss G	Miss Law (Nurse) 2 infants
Donolly, Mrs K J and infnt	Wigram, Revd E F E Mrs child
Elliott Capt H H	
Hanmer, Mrs child and infnt nurse	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Beith, Mr A	Jeevanji, Hon A M
Barnes, Mr O M Mrs child	Midwood, Mr T C
Cunningham, Lt F B	Reid, Mr J P Mrs Miss M maid
Jacob, Mr C W	White, Mr L R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February.

49. Parades—Saturday 11th instant—Nos 1 and 2 Companies, Fire Discipline and 6 inch B L C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

50. Proficiency Class.—Thursday 9th instant.—The Proficiency Class will be held at B V A Club at 7 p.m. Dress—Plain Clothes.

52. Practice.—Sunday 12th instant.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from the 6 inch B.L.C. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery.

O. C. Companies will arrange to completely man the 6 inch B.L.C. group.

Each Company will fire 12 rounds.

No. 1 Company will fire the first series.

Parade at the Battery at 9-45 a.m.

Battery to be reported ready for action at 10-15 a.m

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

55 D R F Competition—This examination will be held at Cumballa Tower at 4-30 p.m, on Saturday March 11th.

56 Gun Layers Competition.—This examination will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p m on Saturday March 11th.

57 Parades—Nos, 1, 2 and E E Companies—Parades at Head Quarters on Friday 10th instant at 9 p m for Squad drill and Rifle exercises.

Members in possession of rifles should bring them, All this season's recruits and Proficiency candidates should attend this parade.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

58. Issue of Arms.—Members of Nos 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their rifles and side arms from Headquarters as early as possible.

Every member attending camp must bring his rifle and side arms with him. Arms are available for issue daily from 9-30 a.m., till 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

59. Strength—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No 1359 Trumpeter W Softly No 3 Sub-Div No 2 Company.

No 1360 Gunner D F C McAlpin No 2 Sub Div No 1 Company.

60. Strength—The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

Sapper W B Connell E E Company.
Sapper C E Mulroney E E Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th February.

121. Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for Hill Memorial Teams on Friday 10th instant and Class Firing Parts I & II any Company on Saturday 11th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

122. Parade.—Parades will be held at Head-Quarters for Recruits and Reservists on Tuesdays, and Saturdays at 6 p.m. and on the Oval on Thursday at 6 p.m.

123. Musketry.—The Hill Memorial Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 12th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Rifle Club.—The Ghat Kopar Ranges are available for matches 13 to 16 on Friday 10th instant, and Sunday the 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

124. Transfer.—No. 1907 Cr. Sergt. S. Simpson, is transferred from "F" to Reserve Company with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Soldiers Sentenced.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday, at the sixth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

William Chadwick, Thomas Brocklehurst, J. Knott, T. Scanlon and James Lloyd, privates of the Cheshire Regiment, were placed in the dock to hear sentence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the accused had committed this offence with a hope of getting discharged from the Army. The accused had committed a great mistake in so thinking, for it by no means followed that the accused would get discharged after this conviction. His Lordship had deferred passing sentence to ascertain the previous character of the accused. He regretted to say that the reports from the Army except in the case of James Lloyd were extremely bad. His Lordship accordingly, sentenced James Lloyd to one year's and the rest to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

Durga Matadin and Dasaram Hargovind were then placed before a common jury on a charge of dacoity on the night of the 2nd October last.

Mr. Thacker, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; the accused were undefended.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Dali Devi, a ramosi in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was doing duty on a night on the 1st October at the Parel Running Shed. At about one o'clock in the morning the two accused went to him and asked for a smoke. While the complainant was preparing a smoke, the accused knocked him down and called others, about seven or eight, who had hidden themselves in the vicinity and robbed the complainant of a neck ornament with three gold-mohurs valued at about Rs. 90.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Solomon Sampson, a Jew, was then placed before the same jury on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. P. Oliver conducted the prosecution; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused had caused severe injuries to one Ezakiel Jacob, who subsequently died. The accused pleaded self-defence.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and his Lordship acquitted the accused.

Syed Joosab Syed Mahomed was then charged with attempt to murder one Karimabai, on the 6th November last.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp prosecuted, Mr. Bhatt defended the accused.

The jury found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Panubai Bajarag, who was convicted of being in possession of unlicensed arms and ammunition, by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. D. K. Patwardhan, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The facts alleged against the accused were that there was a loaded pistol in her house at Trimbuk. This fact became known owing to a little boy having accidentally shot himself, while playing in her house. She took the pistol and four cartridges and threw the pistol into a tank and the cartridges into the Godaveri. It appeared from the evidence that the accused resided alone in that house and no one had access to the room except through the house of the accused. One boy looked about in the niches to see if he could find any toys. He found a pistol. He proceeded to pull the trigger and received bullet wounds in the leg and abdomen. The accused was in the house at the time and was at once informed of the event. She kept the boy in her house until the evening, and tried to explain to his relatives that he was wounded with a nail.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced as above stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to that of a fine of Rs. 100, as she was a tool in the hands of others.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

Conviction Reversed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Shaik Baboo Shaik Mahomed, a tram driver, who was convicted of rash and negligent driving by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

Mr. R. M. Branson, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, appeared for the accused.

It was alleged that the accused was driving his car so fast toward the Sir J. J. Hospital, that the tram-car violently collided with a mail cart, which was on the lines, belon

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,486 tons, Captain W LeMarchand, arrived here on Tuesday evening with a general cargo and sugar, from Singapore which port she left on 11th December.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain McDiarmid, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and Coast ports leaving the former port on 6th Feb with a general cargo and 17 cabins and 539 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and 2 cabins and 3 deck passengers from Calcutta, leaving that port on the 18th Jan.

THE steamer Peter Jebson, 2,274 tons, Captain W Namrijaar, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Calcutta leaving that port on the 27th January.

THE steamer Craigvar, 2,871 tons, Captain B C Edmonds, sailed yesterday for Sydney &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons Captain E W Peck, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G R Elton will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
B I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 8.

Aldergate.....2463 Harland...W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter.....T Morrison & Co
Brasiliana.....2488 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Devanha...4785 Powell...Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia.....1305 Johnson.....M M & S Co
Hatumet.....2584.....Peters .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Imani .....2979 Penbertiy.....
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Lhasa .....957 .....
Mcdermid..... Karachi...M Mackenzie & Co
Muttra.....2985 Talient .....M M & Co
Najimi .....2522 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Ubenfels.....3568 Erbo..... W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.....2176...Emmett.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Zamora.....2336 Ewan .....
Zoroaster .....2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nyanza .....2642 McAllister ...Marseilles...9-2 J Finlay & Co
2 Castalia .....4081 Hamilton ...Liverpool...11-2 W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino...2982 Mancini.....Genoa ...15-2..... Rubattino Lin
4 Barbarigo.....2531 Giacopello ...Calcutta...8-2..... Venice .... S N Co
5 Reigate ...2504 Helmer . N F...18-2...T Morrison & Co
6 Othello...3327 Webster...Hull ...14-2.....J Finlay & Co
7 Praga .....2386 Dabeevich ...Trieste...16-2 A L S N Co
8 City of Vienna.....2979 Gordon...Karachi ..9-2... K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi...547 Ahmed...Mangalore 10-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati...513 Fakeera Gulf Ports 9-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Fonani ...552 Hossein ..B'nager ...8-2 ...Bo S N Co Ld
Batrunji.....5478 Smail...Karachi 11-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Okhla	Lemarchand..	Singapore, Jan 11
8	Peter Jebson	Numrijaar ...	Calcutta, Jan 27
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta, Jan 18
	Lhasa	McD'armid ..	Karachi, Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Craigvar	Edmonds.....	Sydney &c
	Barbarigo	Giacopello ...	Calcutta &c
	Landaura	Peck	Calcutta &c

The steamer Kola, Elton, for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Reigate, for Liverpool &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 16 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 25 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 100 bales wool, M Hurbhum; 23 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

Red Bridge s—3,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Canterbury s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 7,500 cwts cottonseed and 5,190 cwts myraboltams, A Khimjee; 7,850 cwts myrabollams K Kessawjee and Co; 200 cwts cottonseed, G Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Delta s—30 cwts dryginger, A Salmon and Co; 18 cwts fishmaws, E Mohdina; 3 bales carpets, L and F Banadough and Co; 7 bales woollen carpets G Groom and Co; 2 bales cotton, carpets, Hujee Humea and Co; 26 bales skins and 8 bales cow hides, A H Mahomed and Co; 1 bale skins, K M Kooka, 1 bale woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co; 31 cwts dryginger and 36 cwts lac, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nyanza s—6,000 cwts tealseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—27 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—252 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 400 cwts linseed, Baner and Krause, 9,750 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, and 1,950 cwts myrabollams, K Kessawjee and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Mujunlal.

Ellaline s—2,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Umvolosi s—10,008 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,025 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Reigate s—1,650 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—4 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 229 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 275 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Marmora s—37 cwts dry fruits, K Sobhoghund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, M H Dehdusty; 400 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Epsom s—319 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy: 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—1750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Epson s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Epsom s—54 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

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Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
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„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights)
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 9th February, 1911.

BANKING IN INDIA.

BEFORE the Indian section of the Society of Arts, the other day, Mr. Reginald Murray, whose name has long been associated with Indian finance, read an instructive paper on Banking in India, a subject which forms an interesting page of latter-day history. Until the English system of banking was introduced into the interior as well as the coast-ports of India, trade was financed chiefly by banias, mostly from the province of Marwar, who combined trading with money-lending and finance, by the chettias from Southern India, who were more money-lenders than traders, and the Bhatias and Parsis of Bombay and Guzarat, who were almost exclusively traders. They sat tight on their money-bags, consequently the finance of trade was exceedingly inelastic. Banking started, soon suffered a set-back at the time of the Mutiny, but not so serious as that which resulted from the collapse of India's credit, produced in 1866 by the extraneous influence of the cessation of the American Civil War. Still the previous few years of unexampled prosperity had opened the eyes of all concerned to the potentialities of India and induced English capitalists to embark in Indian enterprise. The Indians of the Western presidency were quick to grasp the situation and the great strides which have since been made in trade and industry in Bombay are largely due to the enterprise and business capacity of the Jewish, Bhatia and Parsi communities of Bombay and Gusarat. Indian enterprise has also been very marked in the Northern Provinces of late years; but the larger industries of wool, cotton and leather manufacture in the north, of silk and cotton manufacture in Bengal, of tea cultivation in Assam, Darjeeling, and, together with coffee in Southern India, of oil and coal-mining in Bengal and Burma, of gold-mining in Mysore and the large fleets of coasting and river steamers were all initiated are still for the most part supported by British money and control. The next set-back to India's credit in London, as described by Mr. Murray was the instability of exchange, for it restrained sterling capital from flowing to India, but he affirms that the remedy of closing the Mints and the subsequent legislation upholding the value of the rupee, has been completely successful and owes its organisation in a large measure to the able and masterly advocacy of an Indian banker, the late Mr. Lindsay of the Bank of Bengal.

Referring to the set-back caused by the Boer War, Mr. Murray showed that while money was poured like water on to dust-heaps in Rhodesia, not only was Indian enterprise neglected, but it was—and he believes still is—a common instruction from investors to London brokers to avoid even Indian Government sterling securities for private investment, notwithstanding the comparative steadiness of rupee-loan paper in India. This comparative steadiness is remarkable, added the lecturer, because the rupee-loans issued in India since 1896 have been subscribed to almost entirely by Indian investors, and must have totalled over Rs. 20 crores, and in addition, according to the returns of the Public Debt Office in Calcutta, the holdings of rupee paper in London, which were represented as over Rs. 26 crores in 1896, now stand as under Rs. 14 crores, and the holdings of Indian investors have thus been further increased by Rs. 12 to 13 crores. Now he continued, when every cause of alarm engendered by previous circumstances should have been allayed, India is again set-back by a catch-phrase derived from the headlines of newspapers, "Unrest in India." As a flare to distort the countenances of political adversaries such a phrase may be termed applicable, but "if it is applied to the condition of India, and more especially to Indian trade and financial stability, there is no more tune in it than in a watchman's whistle." He thinks that the progress of banking in India is having a powerful and practical educative influence and is teaching the people what pays. Concerning the history of banking in this country we are told that until 1809 there were no chartered or joint-stock banks on modern lines here. The mercantile houses acted as private banks for Europeans and the Indian shroffs conducted the trade finance. The first chartered bank was the Bank of Bengal which received its charter from the East India Company and at least twelve new Indian Banks were similarly incorporated. The first Bank of Bombay was established in 1840 and that of Madras three years later. Under the early charters Government was a shareholder to the extent of about one-tenth of the capital. The Banks issued notes, but after 1862 the privilege was withdrawn and from that time notes have been issued solely and exclusively by Government. At first the banks, now known as the Presidency Banks, were employed as the departments of issue and payment of the Government currency notes; but in 1867, after the commercial crisis, the Government set up a separate currency office where the entire control of the note circulation and of the reserves held against the same is separately administered. In 1867 Government ceased to be a shareholder, and in lieu of privileges withdrawn the new charters contained an undertaking on the part of the Government to keep with the Presidency Banks a minimum balance in cash from the civil treasuries, and to assign to the banks as a Government Department the management of the Public Debt.

Of the banks with sterling and dollar capital and head offices in London and China, there are now existing only four of those which were more in 1870 and earlier, though to the list one was added in 1909; and these banks have now thirty-two branches in India. Forty years ago there was only one continental or foreign bank in British India: to-day these are five. Mr. Murray foresees that banking progress, great and rapid as it has been, is only a commencement. The volume of deposits will increase in those towns where banks have already been established, and will certainly be stimulated if some of the smaller banks amalgamate with each other or with larger ones. There is plenty of room for further extension. When it is considered that the eleven leading joint-stock banks in London alone have 2,588 bank offices and £474,000,000 in current and fixed deposit accounts, and allow for the larger population and smaller individual wealth in India, as being, for the sake of comparison, a set-off one against the other, the only conclusion can be that banking in India, though showing signs of vigorous growth, is still in its swaddling clothes. But Mr. Murray thinks it may be desirable that the Government of India should consider the advisability of refusing to register banks with less than a minimum of paid-up capital. Some proportion, he argued should be fixed between the amount of capital, including reserves, and the amount of deposits. Deposits stand in relation to the public in much the same position as bank or Government currency notes, for which an adequate reserve is universally enforced. It would be very undesirable that the Government of India should enforce safeguards by means of an inquisitorial department, but there is no reason why an Act controlling joint-stock banks should not be passed. The Indian Companies' Act of 1882, under which banks are classed promiscuously with other joint-stock companies, is, in many instances unsuitable for modern banks. The nature of a bank's business is, in some respects, the antithesis of that of other joint-stock companies. The business of the former is to lend, of the latter to borrow; the one to grant and protect credit, the others to exploit it. One Act cannot be worded to conform to both classes of companies, and, moreover, banks, need some special safeguarding clauses. Upon this point bankers may differ, as also upon his plea for Government inspectors of banks and the proper definition of the duties of auditors.

AN ECHO OF NINETY YEARS AGO.

THE Earl of Harrowby is, at present, touring through India and his presence in our midst has recalled to a contemporary the echoes of the notorious Cato Street conspiracy which convulsed England ninety years ago, and in which the name of his great-grandfather figured conspicuously. Not indeed that the first Earl of Harrowby had anything to do with the blood-thirsty conspirators who designed to destroy, at one fell stroke as it were, the entire Cabinet of Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister of the day, who is remarkable in English history as the person who, next after Walpole and Pitt, held the Premiership for the longest time, viz. for fifteen years continuously, from 1812 till 1827. But the Ministers, of whom Harrowby was one, being Lord President of the Council, were to dine on 23rd February 1820, at his house in Grosenor Square, and the conspirators had determined to kill them at that house, previously assembling for the purpose in a stable in Cato Street close by. The incident is worth recording for several reasons and we do so with the aid of a first hand witness, Charles Greville, the writer of the well-known journals, who was present that evening at Harrowby's house and gives his account as he had it from Harrowby himself. The conspiracy was one of the many signs of general unrest in England, consequent on the policy of severe repression pursued by the authorities after the conquest of Napoleon in 1815. George IV. had just succeeded to the throne in January 1820, when the conspirators were meditating their bloody deed. Even before this at Christmas, they had plotted to kill the Cabinet Ministers at a dinner at Lord Westmoreland's, but somehow they were unable to do so and deferred their object. The deaths of the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, and of George III. delayed them further. The arch-conspirator was one Arthur Thistlewood, a desperate man, who had been much implicated in the seditious movements of the period.

The Home Office had him tried for one offence, but he was acquitted, upon which he sent a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, the very unpopular Home Secretary, and for this piece of audacity he got a year's imprisonment. Coming out of jail he thirsted for revenge and determined to murder Sidmouth. He drew about him a few desperadoes like himself and hatched the plot to murder Sidmouth in the company of his fellow Ministers. The Home Office had several spies in its pay and through one of them it came to know of Thistlewood's plan which was, at first, to murder the Ministers sent at his own house and failing that to despatch them together when they assembled at one place. On hearing that there was to be a Cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's, Thistlewood thought that would suit his plans very well and remarked "as there has not been a dinner so long since Christmas, there will, no doubt, be fourteen or sixteen of them there and it will be a rare haul to murder them altogether." This decision was known through the spy and the victims who did not, of course, dined that evening at Lord Harrowby's, but elsewhere. Appearances were, however, kept up at Grosvenor Square and the conspirators were allowed to assemble in the neighbourhood in Cato Street to emerge on their nefarious expedition. They were surrounded by the police and the military who were secretly posted for the purpose and nine of them were captured. Thistlewood managed to escape, but he was caught the next day. He was tried and hanged with four of his accomplices. It was the intention of these men, says Greville, "to have fired a rocket from Lord Harrowby's house as soon as they had completed their work of destruction; this was to have been the signal for the rising of their friends. An oil-shop was to have been set on fire to increase the confusion and collect a mob; then the Bank was to have been attacked and the gates of Newgate thrown open. The heads of Ministers were to have been cut off and put in a sack which was prepared for the purpose." There was a regular siege on that night of 23rd February 1820, of that house in Cato Street and a bloody fight which might remind one of the recent affray in Houndsditch. The conspirators fought stubbornly with their swords and muskets and killed and wounded several. This daring plot to murder a whole Cabinet of Ministers fortunately is unique in English history, as there have been no similar plots before or since.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

THE question of an agreement regarding the division of the Murray waters, which has been so often before the Governments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, was again the subject of a conference in Melbourne the other day. Efforts to settle the problem have been made since 1906, and the agreement adopted after a great deal of discussion in 1907 was reconsidered towards the end of 1908, and modified to the form in which it appeared as the schedule to the Bill before the House of Assembly in November of that year. The Bill was not finalised because of the action of the Victorian Government in failing to go on with the agreement, which had been signed by the late Hon. T. Price on behalf of South Australia, the late Sir Thomas Bent on behalf of Victoria, and Mr. C. G. Wade on behalf of New South Wales. The agreement, it was generally understood, represented the last word so far as South Australia was concerned, as the apportionment of water to the State had been whittled down almost to vanishing point for navigation purposes, the total having been reduced from 75,000 millions of cubic feet per annum in the 1907 agreement to 60,000 millions of cubic feet, an amount which, accoording to a later report by Mr. Stewart Murray, is insufficient for the efficient navigation of the waterway. The essence of the agreement is contained in paragraphs which deal with the restrictions of diversions imposed on Victoria and New South Wales, and the deliveries of water to South Australia before the completion of the looking scheme. The year, for this purpose, has been divided into two periods, assumed to be those of high and low discharge. July to January, inclusive, is taken as the high period, during which New South Wales and Victoria will limit their diversions from the River Murray and its tributaries to 350,000 cubic ft. per minute, being 220,000 to New South Wales, and 130,000 to Victoria, subject to an increase when the water at the boundary of South Australia exceeds a discharge of 365,000 cubic ft. per minute, and to a provision for reducing the South Australian volume until it falls to 170,000 cubic ft. per minute, when the total quantity available will not give 350,000 cubic ft. per minute to the upper States, and 365,000 cubic ft. per minute at the South Australian boundary, and to a further provision for pro rata reduction of the volumes of the upper States and South Australia when the water falls below 170,000 cubic ft. per minute at the boundary of South Australia. During the period of low discharge, being February to June inclusive, 250,000 cubic ft. per minute will be apportioned to the upper States, of which New South Wales will take 158,000 and Victoria 92,000 cubic ft. per minute; the volume to be delivered at the boundary of this State to be not less than 70,000 cubic ft. per minute. When the water available is greater than the discharge required for these qualities, the upper States might increase their diversions; when less, the quantity will be subject to a pro rata reduction all round.

IN another column we publish the text of a reassuring notice which Mr. Cadell, I.C.S., the Municipal Commissioner, has issued to residents in Bombay, concerning the coming Census.

IT is understood that an invitation has been received from the Maharaja of Nepal for the King-Emperor to shoot big game in the Nepalese jungles.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Madras, motored to the District Jail in Cuddalore on Tuesday morning. He went round the wards and expressed his satisfaction with all he saw there.

THE "Englishman" announces the engagement of Miss Ethel Lukis, the daughter of the Hon'ble Surgeon General C. P. Lukis and Mrs. Lukis, to Mr. M. N. Crawford of the Government Telegraph Department.

THE Chinese Central Government have communicated with the various Viceroys and Governors, instructing them to take immediate steps to prepare everything for a Constitutional Government, and that orders should be given to the people to this effect.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Programme of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

Since the foundation of the German Empire the great political questions are generally discussed in the Imperial Diet, while the second Chambers of the Federal States are mostly concerned with practical reforms of a less exciting nature. In 1910 the Right of Voting Bill formed an exception in Prussia, bringing many dramatic scenes in both Houses of Parliament and offering a good opportunity to the Social-democrats to decry the existing state of things as a rule of the classes over the masses. The whole matter ended in a Fiasco. The Government withdrew its proposals, as the prevalent parties would not agree on a compromise that was acceptable to the Crown. Indeed the Conservatives preferred the present system to the reforms declared indispensable by the authorities and entered into serious negociations only, because the King had pledged his word for an improvement. It has been expected in some quarters that the Government would again lay a Franchise Bill before the House. But in consideration that the General Elections for the Imperial Diet will clear the whole political situation the Government wisely abstained from giving new fuel to the flames.

It is in harmony with this aspect of political life, that the whole Programme of the Prussian Diet is of such a character that party considerations may well be set aside in the Debates. But it must not be supposed that the problems to be solved are of less importance on that account. In Prussia real earnest is to be made with reclaiming millions of acres for the plough. One part of the new fields is at present valueless waste land, consisting mostly of unfathomable swamps. By applying potassium and by means of a drainage system of vast dimensions fertile soil may be gained in those solitary regions. The expense borne by the public treasury for a couple of years will be plentifully repaid in the future. Another plan successfully adopted in Prussia is the parcelling out of abnormally large and unprofitable estates to peasant-owners aided by the State during the first few years. It would be wrong to apply this system indiscriminately to the destruction of all large estates. But in many instances fifty or sixty peasants may thrive where a single Lord cannot make both ends meet, because the wages are too high for an advanced system of tillage.

Then the compulsory attendance to evening schools will be proposed for all boys from 15 to 20, who are employed in workshops, warehouses, offices or on the road. At present the duty of attendance is limited to those lads learning a trade and for schools offering instruction in special trades. In future the principle of compulsory attendance is to be the rule, and general instruction may take the place of professional training.

A more limited interest is attached to the proposal of combining the growing suburbs of the capital into Unions for special purposes. It has been a matter of surprise that the Government sold an enormous parading ground at the outskirts of Berlin to the village Tempelhof (of 14,000 souls) rather than to the municipal authorities of the Capital. But the inconveniences of this arrangement are meant to serve as a stimulus for the mighty City to enter into the Union for which the new Bill is to provide the legal status. Especially for the regulation of the public traffic such Unions seem to us indispensable. The City of Berlin might have absorbed these flourishing suburbs fifteen years ago. At that time the Government paved the way for such a solution of the problem. But for some inexplicable reason the City authorities refused the generous offer. Now Berlin has to pay the penalty for the shortsightedness of its former municipal authorities.

SHERMAN ACT AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING LINES.

In the Federal Court of New York and action has been laid against ten foreign steamship companies for breaking the previous of the Antitrust Laws. But the parties concerned seem to look forward with much confidence as to the issue. One of them, the Hamburg-American Line, even expressed great satisfaction that an end will be made to much big talk by the decision of a competent Law Court whether or not the agreement of the Companies forming this Pool is a violation of the Sherman Act. The lawsuit is directed against five English, two German, one American, one Dutch, one Canadian and one Russian Steamship Companies, because they originally in 1903, concluded the London Agreement fixing their respective shares in the Steerage Traffic across the North Atlantic. If any Company due percentage, carries more steerage passengers than its due percentage, it pays four pounds per passenger into the Pool from which the shortage of the others is made good and the expense of fighting outside competitors is defrayed. Evidently it is the object of this combine to mitigate the competition between the partners and to frustrate all hope of any other shipping line to gain a victory in a rate war. Among themselves the companies distributed the traffic according to their actual share in normal times and to the accommodation provided for steerage passengers. There are large differences; the North German Lloyd getting the lion's share for the westward voyage with 26.53 percents against only 0,62 percents of the Allan Line. On the whole, such a Combine is justified, because all these companies keep up a regular service in summer and winter, at fixed rates and with first rate ships, however the number of passengers may vary. It cannot be said that they have been compensated for the scarcity of 1908 by the growing number of emigrants in 1910. If there were no such agreements, tramps may come in during a busy season and disappear again when the boom is over.

Now it must be remembered that the Sherman Act was put into force as long as eighteen years ago. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that only now the illegality of the Shipping Pool should have been discovered. Moreover, it was exactly in recent years that the mightiest trusts have been formed in the United States. We need only mentioned the Steel Trust and the so-called North-Trust for the sale of potassium. The latter was even favoured by the diplomatic assistance of the Washington authorities. Then there is the grave objection that a Law of the United States is to be applied against foreign Companies for an agreement concluded in London. With the same logic the United States Government could prohibit all trade of foreign syndicates and combines to America, exports as well as imports. For all these organisations have the allegedly illegal purpose of keeping up prices and fighting against outside competition.

But let us even suppose the Federal Court came to the decision that the Companies were guilty of offending the provisions of the Sherman Act. Does it follow that in that case the United States' Government would carry out its threat of prohibiting any ship of these companies to visit an American port? By no means. The obvious consequence would be that all foreign trade of the country must come to a standstill and that other countries producing cotton, wheat, manufactured goods and so on, would take advantage of the legal blockade of the Atlantic shore of the United States. It goes without saying that international complications of great consequence would also be the inevitable result, if this policy found acceptance.

That the pudding is not eaten as hot as it is cooked we could often observe on those occasions when by a sudden fit the authorities woke up to their duty of enforcing the Sherman Act. Otherwise men like Pierpont Morgan, Carneggie, Rockefeller, Armour and Swift were in a different position from what they are now. In this case there is a further reason for looking at the matter quietly because the term of the Pool ends in the month of March, i. e. long before the Lawsuit will be decided. The Government is in a position to point out, why the agreement of 1908 is so objectionable and the Companies may consider the possibility of avoiding objections in their new agreement, if the conditions of an efficient service will allow a compromise. But for the present the verdict of the New York Court and if the parties are not satisfied, the revision by the Supreme Court at Washington are to be waited for ere anything is changed, practically or legally.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ART AND SCIENCE IN PRUSSIA.

At the time when the Emperor William Institute for developing Science is taking shape on lines sketched by its founder on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of Berlin University, we find it worth while to throw a glance at the Prussian Budget, in order to point out, what is to be done in a similar line of advancing ideal interests in the State of Frederick the Great.

There we find in the first place a plan of forming a National Portrait Gallery. The State is to place at the disposal of the Trustees of the Royal Museums the finely situated Academy of Architects, one of the historical buildings of the famous architect Schinkel. For the beginnings one floor of edifice is to be filled with the portraits of German celebrities already collected in the National Gallery. In course of time the whole building will be taken up by creditable representations of the worthies of the nation.

From the Items of the Budget we may also gather, that the site of the new Opera House has at last been decided on. The large space of the Kroll Establishment opposite the Imperial Parliamentary Houses has been found suitable. But some neighbouring houses and a slice of the Thiergarten will also be occupied by the new building. The first instalment for these acquisitions is to be granted in the forthcoming session.

The Egypt Exploration Fund will be closed up, as the work to be done by the spade there is nearing its completion. With all the more zeal are the archæological excavations to be carried on in Mesopotamia; especially in old Babylonia and Kalat-Shergat (Assyria.) To the 130,000 Marks spent annually by the Government for this purpose the German Oriental Society adds another 20,000 Marks. Near the site of the old City of Miletos the excavation of the temple of Apollo at Didyma is to be continued. But in addition the island of Samos is now to be searched. A Compact has been concluded with the Government of that island for ten years. We may therefore soon hear what relics of ancient culture are hidden there in the ground.

Of large expenses we notice the extraordinary amounts required for the Royal Museums, the Royal Library and the University Library of Berlin. The extension of the Charite, one of the largest Hospitals of the World, is also going on. In Berlin University a Chair of Chinese is to be added; also the first special Chair for Colonial Geography is to be founded with the help of a donation from Professor Hans-Meyer. The famous Astronomical Observatory where the late Professor Galle discovered the planet Neptune has been found too near the disturbing influences of City Life. A new home is to be erected for its instruments near Babelsberg. Only for teaching purposes the necessary arrangements will be retained in the City itself. For the investigation of the causes of Cancer we find a rise of the Government contribution from 14,000 to 50,000 Marks proposed. On the whole one gets the impression that the "Prussian parsimony" so often quoted does not mean a begrudging of allowances for enterprises in the interest of Art and Science.

L. ASCH.

THE COMING CENSUS.

Notice to Householders.

The following notice has been issued to householders respecting the Census of 1911, by the Municipal Commissioner:—

A census of the population of this City will be taken on the night of Friday, March 10th, 1911.

Between 11th February and 8th March 1911, and again on 10th March enumerators will visit every house and ask certain questions regarding the number, sex, age, occupation, etc., of all persons living in the house and will write down the answers on paper.

Residents of this City will remember that a general census was taken ten years ago. It is the intention of Government to have such enumeration made every ten years, as is the practice in other countries, in order that they may ascertain what variations in the number, castes, occupation and education of the people have taken place in the interval. Without knowing this, they cannot take steps for improving or benefiting the latter in the way of establishing schools, hospitals and by taking sanitary and other measures.

The census has to be taken at night, because then the house-holders and their families are not out at their work; and by enumerating all the houses at the same time it is most probable that persons will not be counted twice.

No person is called upon to tell the enumerator the names of the female members of his family; but he is legally bound to give all other information regarding their age, occupation, etc., which the enumerator asks for. No female is obliged to mention the name of her husband; nor can any Census Officer insist upon seeing any female, not voluntarily brought before him by her relations. This being the order of Government, nobody need have any scruple about telling the correct number, sex, age, etc., of the females in his family, because the enumerator will not try to identify individual females.

Remember specially that Government only want to know how many persons there are in each section e.g., the total number of Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc., in Walkeshwar or Oomerkhari and so on. Government do not require the information collected by the enumerators for the purpose of taxation, or recruitment of the army.

When the papers, in which the information is entered, have been collected together, no one will be allowed to see them except the writers employed in preparing General Abstracts. The private circumstances of any individual cannot therefore become known to the public.

Census Returns are not admissible as evidence in any civil proceedings or in proceedings before a Magistrate about possession and maintenance.

It is hoped that all persons will hereby understand that by answering correctly, quickly and clearly all the questions which the enumerator asks them, no injury will result to them in either reputations or property, and that they will accordingly assist Government loyally by furnishing all the information required.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Captain Marryatt, Adjutant, 11th Brigade Field Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant of 4th West Lancashire Brigade, Field Artillery, Territorial Force at Liverpool.

Sergeant Major Hulley, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been selected as Quartermaster in succession to Honorary Major Duggan.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Vaughan-Sawyer, 23rd Pioneers, and Captain Hope, 83rd Infantry, Colonel Watson, C.I.E., Central India Horse, has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, at Rawalpindi, vice Colonel Leader.

Major General Mackenzie Kennedy is transferred from the Belgaum to the Bangalore Brigade.

Colonel Young, 6th Jats, will succeed General Baykar, Jhansi Brigade, on 31st May next.

Lieutenant Halliday, 52nd Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 9 Company, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, and is posted to Mauritius.

About thirty Indian Officers of the Imperial Service troops will proceed Home for the Coronation in June.

Brigadier General Bond, from Bombay

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE FISCAL SYSTEM.

Russo German Agreements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, to-morrow, will move a fiscal amendment to the Address, regretting the persistent refusal of the Government to modify the fiscal system of the country, thereby imperilling advantages derived from preference granted by the Dominions, deferring commercial union within the Empire, and depriving the country of the most effective method of inducing foreign countries to grant fair terms to British manufacturers.

Indo-Persian Railway Scheme.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Lamington raised the question of the effects of the Russo-German negotiations, regarding railways in Mesopotamia and Persia upon British interests.

Lord Morley replied: "The discussions between the Russian and German Governments are still proceeding. It is obvious that I am not in a position to make a statement regarding confidential negotiations taking place between two foreign Governments. It is impossible to say how British interests will be affected until the negotiations are concluded. Those interests are being carefully watched, and Russia is being kept fully informed of our views."

Lord Lamington: "Is Russia keeping Britain fully informed in regard to the negotiations?"

Lord Morley: "I can add nothing further. I am sure Lord Lamington will understand that most conflicting issues may arise, and it is undesirable to make a statement of that precise kind."

Debate on the Address.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In the debate on the Address, Mr. Winston Churchill defended his conduct in the South Wales strike. He said it was the object of public policy to prevent collisions between troops and strikers, which was most hurtful to the Army. He refused the demand of Labour Members for a commission of enquiry into the conduct of the police.

Mr. Lloyd, Unionist, asked whether the Baghdad Railway was included in the scope of our ententes.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that the arrangements between Russia and Germany dealt only with matters interesting to them and in nowise interfered with ours. Our ententes were not hostile to other countries.

The Persian Gulf.

Continuing Mr. Lloyd referred to the steady advance of the Baghdad railway into a sphere of paramount importance to Britain. While sympathising with the necessity for a wise development of the railways in the Ottoman Empire, he hoped that England would never smirch her fingers with the kilometric guarantee system, peculiar to another great Power. Britain must maintain her paramount position in the Persian Gulf at all costs, a position on which the safety of India depended. Mr. Lloyd demanded a strong reaffirmation of the policy of Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey. The moment the Gulf became a centre of international interest, British claims were likely to be called more and more into question.

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that no circumstances had arisen requiring the desired reaffirmation. Russia was making her own railway arrangements with Germany in her own sphere of North Persia. The British position in the Gulf was unchanged. Our ententes were not weakened and the position was satisfactory. Russia had informed Britain what she was doing.

GOVERNMENT OF MALTA.

New Appointment.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Major J. E. Clauson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, replaces Sir E. M. Merewether, as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Contributions Will Save Great Losses.

PEKING, FEB. 7.

The plague in Manchuria is decreasing slightly in the principal centres, but is extending elsewhere. The total deaths, so far, are 7,000. The destruction of the town of Fudziadian by fire is recommended, but is impracticable owing to the difficulty of finding new accommodation for the people.

Enormous losses to the people and the Government are anticipated through the disorganisation of trade.

The contributions from abroad will probably save thousands of lives.

British Expert Selected.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The British expert, who is being sent to China, in response to the Chinese Government's circular, is Dr. Reginald Farrar, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board. He has had considerable experience in connection with plague in India.

BILLIARDS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In a billiard match at Manchester, between Gray and Diggle, Gray made a break of 1,402, constituting a record.

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Re-assuring Opinions in Canada.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has telegraphed a statement to England, rectifying the misapprehensions regarding the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States. Reciprocity with the United States, he says, has been the policy of all parties in Canada for generations; only the attitude of the United States has prevented it hitherto. The fears that it will affect British imports are groundless, as it deals mainly with natural products which are not received from Britain. The manufactures affected are few, and the reductions small. Britain in every case enjoys the same rate or a lower one, and a further revision of the tariff is probable, by which Canada will be entirely free to fix British preferential rates as she pleases.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The debate in the Ottawa House of Commons on the Reciprocity Agreement has been postponed for two days in order that members may have a further opportunity of considering the details of the agreement.

The Conservatives, while recognizing the economic advantages accruing from a freer access to American markets, have decided to oppose reciprocity as tending to link Canada with the United States instead of with the Empire. The question, however, as to whether the whole of the agreement should be opposed has been left undecided owing to the position of the Western and Eastern rural representatives in view of the commercial advantages conferred by the lowering of duties.

OVERSTOCK OF COTTON GOODS.

Proposed Short Time for Mills.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In spite of increases in the imports of raw cotton and in exports of manufactures, the Spinners Federation in Manchester has circularised its members with a view to discussing short time. It appears that the re-activity of spindles since December has caused overstocking and an arrangement to close the mills on Saturday mornings is probable in the interest of trade. Answers to the circular are expected within a month.

BRITAIN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

General Increases.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The increases in the January imports amounted to £6,785,087, and in the exports to £2,927,716.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WEDDING.

NEW YORK, FEB. 8.

The marriage took place yesterday, of Lord Decies to Vivien, daughter of Mr. George Gould. There were three thousand guests and traffic in many streets was suspended owing to the crowds of spectators.

THE LIBEL ON THE KING.

PARIS, FEB. 8

The printer of the journal *Liberator*, which published a libel on the King, has refused to continue to print it, informing the editor that many of his best customers have threatened to withdraw their business otherwise.

GERMAN MINISTER FOR PEKING.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Herr von Haxthausen, of the Political Department of the German Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister at Peking.

JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

WELLINGTON, FEB. 8.

The Japanese expedition ship, "Kainan Maru," has arrived here en route for the Antarctic.

DEATH OF LORD CAWDOR.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The death is announced of Lord Cawdor.

[Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell Cawdor, J.P., D.L., was the third Earl, the title having been created in 1827. He was the eldest son of the second Earl Cawdor, and was born in 1847. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He represented Carmarthenshire in Parliament from 1874 to 1885. He contested South Manchester in 1892 against Sir H. Roscoe and the Crickdale Division of Wilts against Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in 1898. He was chairman of the Great Western Railway from 1895 to 1905. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1905; and Ecclesiastical Commissioner. He married Edith, the eldest daughter of Christopher and Lady Caroline, daughter of the ninth Earl of Winchelsea. Earl Cawdor had been lying in a grave condition in a Mayfair nursing home, and his recovery was regarded as doubtful until recently when he took a turn for the better. Lord Cawdor was sixty-three last month, and he had seen public service from many sides. He was best known as First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Unionist Administration, and as a highly successful chairman of the Great Western Railway. He was the political surprize of 1905, when he leaped at a bound from the board-room at Peddington Station to the onerous post of the First Lord in succession to the Earl of Selbourne. The circumstance of his sudden transference caused some talk at the time, but his wonderful business acumen and immense knowledge of affairs stood him in good stead in his new office, where he made an excellent ruler of the King's Navy. As Viscount Emlyn he represented Carmerthen from 1875 to 1885, and was popular in the House of Commons, where his frank, breezy manner was appreciated on both sides of the Chamber. Viscount Emlyn, the eldest son, succeeds the deceased to the title.]

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Reports Exaggerated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 8.

In the House of Assembly, General Hertzog, Union Minister of Justice, replying to a motion urging that the Judges be instructed to inflict the extreme penalty in case of natives being convicted of criminal, or attempted criminal assault, said the Government did not intend so to instruct the Judges. The reports of assaults on the Rand were exaggerated.

At a mass meeting of 5,000 persons held at Johannesburg, a resolution was passed demanding that the death penalty be passed on natives for this class of assault.

CALCUTTA-BOUND BOAT IN COLLISION.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The steamer "Edernian," from Torre Viega for Calcutta, was damaged in collision with the British cruiser "Gibraltar," at Port Said, on Monday. She has arrived at Suez for repairs which will take eight days.

INDIAN LOAN TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The *Evening Times* states that an Indian 3½ per cent. loan of upwards of ten millions will be issued this month. The price will be well under par.

SIR LOUIS DENNING.

Illness Prevents Departure Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 8.

Sir Louis Denning, Commanding Burma Division, arrived here from Maymyo seriously ill to-day and was removed to the General Hospital by two medical men who were on the station platform to meet him. Sir Louis intended to proceed Home via Calcutta to-morrow, but his departure will most probably be postponed.

Sir Louis Denning has issued an order, on vacating his Command of the Burma Division in which he places on record the appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by all, from the General Officers and their Staff Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments downwards, who have served during his tenure of command and he thanked all ranks cordially for the loyal and efficient support which has been so freely given throughout the past four years.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The Aga Khan Collects Subscriptions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAMPUR, FEB. 8.

His Highness the Aga Khan motored to Cawnpore yesterday where an address was presented to him in Persian. He stayed for an hour with Hafiz Abdul Halim who subscribed Rs. 15,000 to the fund. After forming a local Committee, His Highness the Aga Khan attended a garden party and returned back to Lucknow where a mass meeting was held in which about Rs. 20,000 were subscribed. The Raja of Jehangirabad entertained His Highness at a dinner in the Chutter Mansil Club. He reached Rampur this afternoon and was received by the Nawab of Rampur at the station.

LAHORE, FEB. 8.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held here last evening under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh Khan, lately British Attache, to give an impetus to the scheme of collecting funds for the Muslim University.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Evidence for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB 8.

At the twenty-fifth hearing of the case against Clark, Birch and Gupta before Mr. Justice Robinson and a special jury, to Burmans, one cultivator and the other a contractor, were examined for the defence to prove the high mortality amongst Kheddah elephants, near Tokgyi Island in 1900. One of them deposed to having seen thirty to forty elephants dead, while sending his cattle two miles from the Island. Five were buried and one burnt and he saw the bones of the rest.

The latter witness heard of forty to fifty deaths amongst elephants in 1906, but he did not see what became of the dead bodies. Both the witnesses said they were examined by the police after they had received the summons from the defence to attend the trial. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Meeting in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League was held here to-day under the presidency of Moulvi Rafuiddin Ahmed. The Chairman announced that Khan Bahadur Mohomed Shafi, Barrister of Lahore, had kindly communicated his willingness, to preside over the All-India Urdu Conference to be held at Poona in March. The exact date will be fixed after consulting the convenience of H. H. the Aga Khan.

A resolution thanking the Government of Bombay for the selection of a Mahomedan to the Provincial Civil Service this year was unanimously adopted.

As a result of the recent visit of the Honorary Secretary of St. John Ambulance Association in India the Upper Burma Central of the Association is shortly to be formed at Mandalay where a great deal of work has already been started.

ABOUT 52 persons have been arrested in connection with the dacoity at Kalurkali in the Mianwali District by the District Superintendent of Police who arrested them after a hot pursuit.

THE "Pioneer's" London correspondent announces by cable the death of Sir. Richard Harington, Bart, of Whitebourne Court, Worcestershire, whose heir [and] successor is Mr. Justice Harington of the Calcutta High Court.

KALIGHAT TEMPLE CASE.

Personal Decree against Defendants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Mr. Richardson, the District Judge of Alipore, has delivered judgment in the Kalighat Temple case. This was an appeal preferred by Haridas Haldar, a Shabait of Kalighat Temple, against the decision of the sub-judge of Alipore. The facts of the case are that Sreemati Mohinya Davi brought a suit upon a deed of conditional sale relating to three days "pala" (revenue) in the year of the Goddess Kali, which was executed by Haridas Haldar in favour of the plaintiff.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that the mortgage is enforced as these "palas" are transferable by custom, and that he was competent to perform the "sheba" (worship) of the Goddess Kali. The lower court found that there was a valid custom relating to the temple of Kalighat, that any Brahmin of Bengal whose status is not inferior to that of the Sheabaits of the Kalighat temple can become a Sheabait by the purchase of "palas" and accordingly he had ordered a foreclosure of the "palas" in the suit.

Mr. Richardson, in delivering the judgment, held that the temple of Kalighat was a public place of worship and found that the sale of "palas" for the pecuniary advantage of the Sheabit could not be justified by any proof of custom, and such a custom, if it existed, must be held to be contrary to the common law of Hinduism and therefore invalid and unforcible in law.

The Judge set aside the judgment of the lower court and passed a personal decree against both the defendants.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Sails from Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Crown Prince will attend the races, at which his own Cup will be run for. The following day he dines with Prince Henry of Reuss, the German Consul General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

It is now settled that His Imperial Highness, the German Crown Prince returns to Calcutta, on Saturday, for the races, dines with the German Consul-General on Sunday, and on Tuesday, leaves for a shooting expedition and change of air in the Sunderbans.

His Imperial Highness leaves for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and sails for Germany from that Port in the P. and O. steamer "Arabia," on the 25th instant.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is better to-day and was able to leave his room.

The Viceroy has returned to Barrackpore to-day.

Lord and Lady Harrowby and daughter and Admiral Sir Edmond Slade and his Secretary, Mr. Weekes, arrived at Government House and to-day went to Barrackpore.

Lady Hardinge had been obliged to cancel her visit to the Mayo Hospital to-day.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN BURMA.

Magisterial Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 8.

The enquiry into the death of Captain A. J. Pullen, I.S.N.D., who was shot at the Tawa on January 22nd, on a duck-shooting expedition has been opened before the Head Magistrate at Pegu. Dr. Thompson, Dental Surgeon in Rangoon, gave details of the accident have which already appeared. Then he proceeded to say that when he first arrived the deceased's gun was lying on the ground about a yard to the right and in front of him with one barrel discharged and the other loaded. The witness could not remember in what direction the muzzle of the gun was pointing as it lay on the ground. The witness found no marks of powder on the clothing of the body. When he examined him, he found that Captain Pullen's gun was most powerful one, and, had the discharge come from it, the injuries would have been more pronounced.

On enquiry into the death of Capt. Pullen, I.S.M.D., being resumed yesterday at Pegu by the Headquarters Magistrate, the evidence of three witnesses were recorded. Po Thin, boatman, who took Mr. Horrell into Pegu creek deposed to Mr. Horrell's gun being placed at the bow of the boat and the muzzle of the gun was pointing over the bow of the boat. It was placed by Mr. Horrell himself in that position. Mr. Horrell got into the boat and sat down and as he did so, witness turned to try and push off the boat when he heard the report of gun. He saw smoke issuing from the muzzle of the gun in his boat, but could not say from which barrel. The boat was about forty feet from Captain Pullen. Mr. Holley was standing close to Captain Pullen when the latter was shot. The muzzle was pointed straight in the direction of the deceased. Witness was of opinion that the gun was discharged by a jerk when he pushed the boat from the shore owing to the trigger coming in contact with something in the boat.

Mr. J. D. Harrell, in the course of his evidence, stated that his gun was pointing over the bow of his boat. He told the boatman to put off and as he did so at the distance of fifteen yards Captain Pullen fell. Witness could not state positively whether his gun was loaded in both barrels or not. When put in the boat he heard no explosion and saw no smoke from the gun.

Mr. W. Holley, of the Remington Typewriter Co., swore to getting in his boat when he heard the report. He turned round and saw Captain Pullen stagger and fall, but he saw no smoke. He did not look towards Mr. Horrell's boat, so could not say if the shot came from it. Capt. Pullen's and Mr. Horrell's guns were found with discharged and loaded cartridges in each. Witness thought Capt. Pullen had accidentally shot himself.

The Magistrate said he would have expert evidence on the size of the shot recovered from Capt. Pullen's body, also on the question whether Mr. Horrell's gun was of fine pull and could have gone off by the jar in the boat. The enquiry is proceeding.

AVIATION AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 8.

Baron De Caters has arranged a three days' meeting at Secunderabad on the 16th, 17th and 18th of February. The flights will take place on the Secunderabad Parade ground, which the Baron says is the best place he has ever seen in India. Elaborate arrangements are being made to accommodate the spectators who are anticipated to attend, the zanana portion being paid particular attention to. Several noblemen have expressed a great desire to see the flights, and some will be taken by the Baron on the first day.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN has laid Indians under a fresh obligation. He has received a legacy of £280 from Miss Florence Nightingale, and has resolved to make it over, with a contribution from himself which will bring the sum up to Rs. 5,000, to form the nucleus of a fund for the promotion of village sanitation, in which she took very special interest. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, in whose hands the money has been placed, has already been able to raise the total to Rs. 9,000, and I hope the collection will attain eventually such a respectable figure as will do no discredit to the country. I do not know if the project will appeal as strongly to all India as it will to this province, where the fund has been started. Despite our aspirations to national unity, we of one province are, in many respects, as aliens to the natives of other provinces, and the difference is accentuated by distance. Village sanitation, in relation to the whole of this sub-continent, is a tremendous enterprise requiring an expenditure which might strain even the resources of the State. A few thousand rupees, put together by a number of benevolent individuals, will be but an insignificant trifle. The sum, however, modest, is not to be despised, however, because it will go towards the promotion of good. Village sanitation is an immense problem affecting the welfare of 80 per cent. of the population of India. What does it mean? Major Ronald Ross will say that, first and foremost, it means ridding the land of malaria with the long strain of evils arising from it. It means ridding the country, if possible, of plague. It means the education of the rural population in the rudiments of hygiene. It means a thorough change in their habits and ways of life. Go through the narrow and tortuous alleys of a typical Indian village of some size, and you will behold a conglomeration of huts built anyhow and anywhere, without any plan or design, or the faintest rational idea of light and ventilation. You will see men and cattle huddled together under the same roof. The stable refuse may be lying about festering for days. There may be little provision for drainage, and the water-supply is such as may be had from the neighbouring well or spring. If a river is flowing hard by, it will be polluted without compunction, and the people will use the water for domestic purposes in absolute ignorance of the dangerous germs it may contain. Cholera may be a frequent visitor, and when it breaks out, the rustics hasten to propitiate the divinity that has caused it. They cannot conceive that impure water may be the cause, and if a Government servant were to purify the village well with permanganate of potash, they will suspect some foul design on the part of the State, and may break out into a riot. Whatever may be the measures taken for the improvement of village sanitation, the most difficult part of the problem lies in the abysmal ignorance and incredible superstitions of the masses. Their enlightenment will be half the battle won.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Dr. John Pollen addresses a warning to Indian parents not to send their sons to England, for education, "except under unquestionable circumstances." He says that many students are stranded in a foreign land owing to the stoppage of supplies from home, and that some of them take to evil ways, in consequence. He is deeply sorry for the lads, and does his best, he says, to help them, but that very little can be done for them, after all. I am rather glad that very much cannot be done for them, because I am afraid that the number of destitute students will increase in proportion to the means available for helping them. The prospect of relief may attract young adventurers from India in greater numbers. It will have a demoralizing effect upon idlers, who will squander their home remittances, as long as they are sent to them, and will finally invoke pity on their condition by an idle tale of woe. I know something about Indian students, as a class, in England, and I think I am correct in saying that in most cases they have drawn down their fate upon themselves by their own follies and extravagance. I am aware of instances in which supplies from home were sent for a number of years, and were stopped only when the parents or guardians of the youths were satisfied that they had been deluded all along by plausible stories as to their progress and circumstances. I am aware of instances in which the lads, in order to wheedle their parents out of a further sum of money as a last chance, have pretended a longing to return home, and asked them to remit the passage money. But when their passage was arranged for they never availed themselves of it, because they wanted hard cash to squander in Europe, and not to return to the bosom of their families. I should be chary of believing the young man who says that his remittances have been abruptly stopped, because his parents were overwhelmed by a catastrophe so sudden and so terrible that they were unable to command the means, or the credit to borrow a few hundred rupees, for the purchase of a ticket for his return home. Many Indian youths have reduced themselves by their own folly to destitution and degradation, and then they have resorted to questionable means for their support. Their wits are sharpened by their continual exercise in devising expedients to procure money. Their life is passed in questionable company and amidst low haunts, and they are finally lost to their parents as hopeless reprobates. Of course, there will always be a few genuine cases of distress, and it will be an act of real charity to help them. But such cases will be very limited in number, in comparison with those which will deserve no pity or succour. Can not the Government deal with the very worst cases by shipping the persons back to India as undesirable aliens? I do not venture positively to make this recommendation. It is a delicate question, and I tremulously throw out a mere suggestion. But I am sure there are parents, who will not at all be sorry, if their sons were restricted to them by this means.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

I do not know if the Corporation is going to take any notice in the form of a customary resolution of Arthur Crawford, whose death was announced a fortnight ago. I think they ought to mark their appreciation of perhaps, the greatest Æ lile of the City of Bombay. There was a time, when Arthur Crawford was a power in Western India. There was a time when he was uppermost in men's minds, and for a season, he was also the best abused man in the service. He had a strangely chequered career, very brilliant and very clouded. Friends and foes have agreed that his talents were extraordinary. No man knew the history of Bombay, saving, perhaps, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, for the last thirty or forty years so intimately as he. His knowledge of the period was thorough and encyclopoeidic. His mind was rather unhinged latterly, and his spirit had been much embittered by the misfortunes which overtook him in later life. When he came back to Bombay some time ago, he sent in some very interesting contributions to the "Bombay Gazette" in which one was struck by his remarkably tenacious memory with regard to the history and municipal administration of the City. His writings were interspersed with irrelevant matter, and his attacks upon certain officials who occupied a distinguished position, two or three decades back, showed that the wounds he had received while in service had not been healed by time. But he wrote with a force and fire all his own, and he feared no man, dead or alive. One may find in his writings some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the sanitation of Bombay. He was unsparing in his comments on the mistakes committed in the past, chiefly the crowning blunder about the location of the outfall at Love-grove. The grand projects which he had conceived for the improvement of Bombay, took away the breath of petty economists who were unable to see farther than their nose. His imagination conceived a progressive and expanding City, and he laid out his plans accordingly. Now that we are cramped and crowded, and are busy with projects for the expansion of the City, he boasted that if his own plans had been carried out, we should not have felt the pinch so much at the present day. Arthur Crawford's failings were as great as his merits, and for these he suffered grievously. I believe it was due to his failings that the press has taken very scant and casual notice of his death. I hope the Corporation will not absolutely ignore the event. The Corporation has always been generous in its appreciation of the dead, great and small alike, and will not, I think, abstain from recording its sense with regard to its first and most noted Municipal Commissioner.

DION.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

INAUGURATED BY SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

IMPORTANT GATHERING AT LONAVLA.

The huge undertaking known as the Tata Hydro-Electric scheme, which is to furnish Bombay with a supply of electric power and will transform the neighbourhood of Lonavla into a beautiful lake district, was inaugurated at by Sir George Clarke on Wednesday at a function which was attended by a large and distinguished gathering. The general idea of the scheme is well known having been much discussed in Bombay for several years, but one may briefly re-state it before describing in some detail the enormous undertaking which has to be carried out before it can be put into effect. It is proposed to gather into three large lakes near Lonavla—two of which will now be constructed as the first instalment of the full scheme—the rainfall of the monsoons which at present is allowed to waste among the heights and declivities of the Bhore Ghat. This water is to be carried to the edge of the Khandalla plateau and there poured through huge pipes over the mountain side, The high pressure thus produced will be utilised at a power station at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where by means of turbines electrical energy will be generated and will be conveyed to Bombay by overhead transmission wires.

Thus briefly stated is the scheme which, it is hoped and believed, will do in many various ways great things, both commercially and socially, for the City of Bombay. The prospects which it opens are many and their full discussion would occupy much space. However to a large degree they were dealt with in the speech delivered by Sir Dorabji Tata and particularly in that with which His Excellency the Governor accompanied his inauguration of the works. This scheme, as he confessed, has been one on the successful realisation of which he has set his ambitions since first it was disclosed to him and he very graphically described the wide vista of possibilities which it opens. It would therefore be duplication to dwell further on this aspect of the subject here.

THE THREE NEW LAKES.

The spot, which was chosen for the performance of the inaugural function, was that at which the dam will be built for the smallest of the three lakes which it is intended to form and the one nearest Lonavla. This, at a height of 2,030 feet above the sea level, is to the south-west of Lonavla, between that station and the Tiger's Leap. There a dam about 25 ft. in height will span the valley, and will form a lake one and a half square miles in area and 21ft. in depth. The dam will have a road carried upon it on arches and will enable communication to be had by with Saktar Pathar, which is anticipated to be the future sanatorium of Bombay. The waters of the lake, it is estimated, will be sufficient to run the turbines during the longest breaks of the monsoon. For the remainder of the year water will be collected in a larger storage lake near Walwhan, a village on the Poona road, about a mile and a half from Lonavla. Here a solid stone dam, 4,600 ft. in length, will be carried across the narrow neck of a flat valley, and will form a beautiful lake nearly 2 1-2 square miles in area and 66ft. in depth which will be surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills. The neighbourhood is expected, with this remarkable addition to its scenery and amenities, to become a favourite residential district, and visitors will find themselves provided with a promenade and seats and with opportunities for boating and fishing. These two lakes will be sufficient for what one has already described as the first instalment of the scheme which will provide Bombay with energy equal to 40,000 h. p. As however the demand for the current is developed it is proposed to construct a still larger lake which will increase the capacity of the works to 120,000 h. p. This third lake will be at Sherawta on the further side from Lonavla of the range of hills containing the Karla Caves. This will be much larger than either of the others running to a total area of some five square miles and it will be connected with the Walwhan lake by a tunnel 5,773 in length. This tunnel is now being commenced although it is not anticipated that the lake will need to be constructed for four or five years.

A NEW RIVER.

So much for the huge storage lakes. The manner, in which their waters will be utilised for the production of electrical power is described as follows by the Engineers:—

"From the Walwhan Lake the water will be led through a set of five sluices into the head of the duct. This duct will be lined with masonry in cement throughout, so as to be absolutely watertight and will be provided with silt traps and scouring sluices to prevent any sand or stones getting down to the turbines. The duct will be four miles long and will be carried at a high level through the picturesque villas and gardens of Lonavla across deep gorges and water courses by stone, arched aqueducts, tunnelling through the ridges, crossing under the Bombay-Poona road and over the G. I. P. Railway. Then it will run high up along the densely wooded and deeply grooved, steep slopes of the picturesque Bhoma range till it reaches the very edge of the Ghats, close to the "Duke's Nose." Here it will terminate in a high masonry, arched forebay with its domed top and range of sluices, from which a series of large steel pipes, six feet in diameter, run straight down. First passing below the Khandalla Hotel, they will at once plunge into the dense forest of the valley below the "Duke's Nose," where the wild Khatodi with his bow and arrows share the jungle with the tiger and the panther. Emerging from this forested slope, they pass by a tunnel under the steep ridge which carries the Reversing Station of the G. I. P. Railway and thence straight down the precipices and rocky, wooded slopes to the plains at Khopoli, in the Kolaba Collectorate, 1,740 feet below the Forebay above. Here the pipes deliver their huge volumes of water through small nozzles into the cups of the Pelton wheels of the great turbines, each of which will develop 10,000 horse power with a pressure of 760 pounds per square inch."

When the scheme is working at its full extent the volume of water, it is computed, which will flow from the pipes and through the power station, will equal the volume in summer of the river Thames. This, at first, will flow into the Patalganga river ensuring that its course will contain water all the year round, instead of in the wet season only as at present. What however will be its ultimate destination and uses it is impossible at present precisely to say. It is proposed that part of it may be used to irrigate vegetable and fruit gardens in the plains while another proposal, which it is hoped will come to fruition, is that it will in some five years' time perhaps be conveyed to Bombay for drinking and domestic purposes. However, as the speeches, which are here reported will show, two of the greatest benefits which the scheme is expected to give Bombay is cheap power for the development of its industries and the removal of the smoke nuisance which now causes its citizens annoyance and even ill-health.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony was attended by the members of His Excellency's Executive Council, a large number of the principal Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency and a great many business men, both European and Indian, of Bombay. Altogether, some two hundred and thirty guests accepted the hospitality of the Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. and these were conveyed to Lonavla by two special trains arriving at twelve noon, and 12-45 respectively. The principal guests including their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore were conveyed in the second train. Alighting at the station the guests were at once driven to the site of the Lonavla dam in motor-cars, the winding road being decorated all the way with red and white Venetian masts and flags. Near the dam a large pavilion had been erected, lavishly decorated with Union Jacks, and containing a spacious platform which was also elaborately decorated with flags, gilt devices and evergreens.

On the arrival of the Governor and Lady Clarke their Excellencies conversed for a few minutes with some of the chief promoters of the Company and their guests and then the party sat down to a luncheon which was served by the staff of the Taj Mahal Hotel. After luncheon Sir Dorabji Tata, in an interesting speech which described at length the history and objects of the scheme, asked His Excellency to inaugurate the works. Sir George Clarke then proceeded along a covered passage to the place where the dam is being commenced, and there formally laid the massive foundation-stone under which were placed in a glass jar the usual collection of newspapers and coins. After this he returned to the pavilion and delivered the important speech which we publish below.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Dorabji Tata said:—As the Chairman of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and speaking on behalf of the shareholders, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to lay this foundation stone, and thereby to inaugurate the works of the Company. At the same time, it is most gratifying to me to be able to stand before you as the representative of my father, who, if he was not the first to recognise the adaptibility of these regions to the production of electrical energy, through the agency of the water-power available on the Western Ghauts, had prominently before his mind, for nearly thirty years before his death, the fact that cheap power could be obtained from the hydraulic resources of this country, and to realize that the utilisation of these resources would give a great sttimulus to industry. As far back as 1875, in the course of his travels throughout India, when he was looking for a suitable site for cotton mills in the Central Provinces, he realized that the water-falls near the Jubbulpore Marble Rocks might provide cheap power; and tried unsuccessfully to secure a concession which would have permitted further investigation. About the same time he endeavoured with equal want of success to obtain concessions from the Central Provinces Government for the establishment of iron works in the Chanda District. To my father the acquisition of wealth was only a secondary object in life; it was always subordinate to the constant desire in his heart to improve the industrial and intellectual condition of the people of this country; and the various enterprises which he from time to time undertook in his life-time had for their principal object the advancement of India in these important respects. To me it is a matter of the utmost regret that he is not alive to-day to see the accomplishment of the three cherished aims of the last years of his life, viz.:—

(1) The Research Institute,
(2) The Iron and Steel Project, and
(3) The Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Kind fate has, however, permitted me to help in bringing to completion this inestimable legacy of service to the country, and it is a matter of the greatest gratification to his sons to have been permitted to carry to fruition the sacred trust which he committed to their charge.

The conception of the idea, which formed the foundation of this scheme, which Your Excellency will to-day inaugurate, was due to that well-known citizen of Bombay, the late Mr. David Gostling, a Civil Engineer of repute, who did not confine his energies to his profession, but devoted them with zeal to the service of the city in many directions. About the end of 1897, Mr. Miller, a member of the Firm of Messrs. C. MacDonald & Co., of Manchester and Bombay, was offered the option of purchasing rights connected with the Doodh-Sagar Falls near Goa. Realizing that before anything could be done, the falls and the surrounding ground would have to be surveyed with a view to their being used for a water-power scheme, he employed the late Mr. Gostling to make the survey in December of that year. Mr. Gostling brought away rather a good opinion of the potentialities of the falls and held out hopes that they might be useful for commercial purposes. Mr. Miller, thereupon, obtained a firm offer for the property, and early in 1898, approached my father to seek his co-operation. Mr. Tata, with his usual clear-headedness, saw that there were valuable possibilities in the scheme, and at once agreed to form a syndicate in conjunction with Mr. Miller and Mr. Gostling. With the further history of this syndicate, we have nothing to do at present, beyond stating that it is still in existence, and there is reason to hope that it may form the basis of another water-power scheme at no very distant date.

INCEPTION OF LONAVLA SCHEME.

In June 1899, shortly after the formation of this Syndicate, Mr. Gostling informed his partners that he had a much larger and better scheme nearer home, on which he had been working for some five years, during which period he had been in the habit of passing all his spare time at Lonavla, personally, taking levels and noting contours. He had conceived the idea that though there was no continuous water-fall, the physical formation of these regions was such that it was possible to construct lakes and store enormous quantities of water in the higher valleys at Lonavla, which being conveyed by gravity to the edge of the plateau at Khandala, and then allowed to precipitate itself through pipe lines down the steep hill-side to the foot of the Ghauts at Khopoli, would create a fall giving a 'head' of water of 1,734 feet, which, I believe, is one of the largest in the world. By means of turbines, this fall would generate electrical energy, which could be conveyed to a receiving station in Bombay, by over-head transmission lines, whence it could be distributed to consumers in various parts of the Island. This, in short, was the idea, which ultimately germinated into the full-fledged scheme which Your Excellency is now about to inaugurate. The proposition was very favourably considered by Mr. Tata, who for years had contemplated a water-power scheme; so the idea of generating electric power by means of water appealed to him at once, both as an industrial and commercial enterprise. It was then arranged that the same three interests concerned in the Doodh-Sagar Scheme should form a separate Syndicate to develop this project. Mr. Gostling continued to work, at his facts and figures, the necessary expenses being thence forward borne by the Syndicate, for which Mr. Miller continued to do useful work in England, in dealing with Mr. Gostling's plans and data and carrying on correspondence with Engineers and others. Meantime, Mr. Tata took charge of the commercial side of the project. Happening to be in England, in the summer of 1900, he had the honour of an interview with Lord George Hamilton, the then Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the Research Institute. During this interview he had an accidental opportunity of laying before Lord George Hamilton the outlines of the Hydro-Electric and the Iron projects which were both received so favourably as to encourage him to proceed further with these enterprises. On his return to India, Mr. Tata, in accordance with instructions, put himself in communication with Mr. Ritchie, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, to report progress. One of the objects of this correspondence was to obtain the goodwill of the Secretary of State in support of the application to the Government of Bombay, to put the Land Acquisition Act in force for the acquisition of the necessary lands for the lakes and works, to obtain the necessary grants of Government waste and forest lands, and to secure the recognition of the Syndicate as the originators of the project. Mr. Ritchie replied, on behalf of the Secretary of State, in very encouraging terms and he confidentially transmitted the correspondence to Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay. I here take the liberty of quoting the following paragraph from Mr. Ritchie's letter of the 21st June, 1901, to my father in this connection:—"As to the second scheme for utilizing the electric power generated in the heights of the Ghauts for the purposes of Bombay and its neighbourhood, Lord George can only say that, if it is brought to a successful issue, it will be an achievement of which you may indeed be proud." As a result of this communication from Mr. Ritchie, my father and Mr. Gostling were able to interview His Excellency Lord Northcote in Poona, when they laid before him the scheme in all its details. About this time, Mr. Bingham arrived in Bombay, as a representative of the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Co., for the purpose of entering into an agreement with the Bombay Municipality, to supply electric power to Bombay. Our Syndicate, which I joined at this stage, entered into futile and lengthy negotiations with him with a view to combination, but these did not result in business. In order to safeguard the possibilities of a large electric scheme at a later date, Mr. Tata had further interviews with Lord Northcote, at which he laboured to establish the principle that the Government and the Municipality should not grant any monopoly for the sale of electric energ

limited scope. But the occurrence of a cycle of deficient monsoons gave rise to anxiety, and it was thought that the project as it then stood did not provide sufficient water storage. Mr. Gostling set about exploring the neighbourhood and surveyed the valley of Walvahan, east of Lonavla, a plan of which he prepared by the middle of 1903. This valley has a watershed of 5 1-2 square miles and the lake, when dammed, will have an area of 2 1-2 square miles.

ENGLISH ASSISTANCE ENLISTED.

At the time of my father's death, in May 1904, the scheme had so far advanced that he had interested Government in it and enlisted their sympathy. After my farther's death, the scheme underwent various vicissitudes. Anxious as we were to start the enterprise in India with Indian capital, at one time it was found almost impossible to do so. Consequently, it became necessary to enlist financial interests in England, where another Syndicate was formed in the summer of 1905 to take over the work of flotation from our Syndicate, but in joint partnership. But before that, Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and Co., Consulting Engineers of London and Birmingham, had been appointed to assist and advise generally on the whole scheme. We regard ourselves as particularly fortunate in securing the services of so experienced an engineer as Mr. Alfred Dickinson, because since he commenced practice as a consulting engineer in 1893, he has advised on large and varied engineering schemes in many parts of the world and works costing many millions sterling; the Board have every confidence in his ability to carry out this great work. This firm's services were taken over by the new Syndicate, who late in 1905 sent to India, Dr. John Mannheim of the Firm of A. Dickinson and Co., who was instructed to make thorough investigation, not only of the engineering, but also of the commercial possibilities of the enterprise. His work, which necessitated several visits to India, was thoroughly done and enabled his firm to prepare all the necessary electric plans. Dr. Mannheim was accompanied by Mr. R. B. Joyner, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., who had retired from Government service after occupying high position in the Public Works Department, and had acquired wide experience of Irrigation Works in Western India. He was retained thoroughly to investigate Mr. Gostling's proposition, to make suggestions and to advice upon the hydraulic work proposed. Both Gentlemen applied themselves zealously to this very onerous work, and the result is the scheme as it stands to-day. I may safely say that few schemes have been more fully investigated from an engineering point of view, and the final plans represent continuous work extending over many years, during which the ground has been surveyed several times and the whole project favourably advised on by competent engineers. Here I must pause to give due meed of praise and grateful thanks to two gentlemen to whom the Company owes a deep dept of gratitude. I refer to Mr. W. White, C.S.I., and to the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I. The former of these gentlemen, whom you all know as a distinguished engineer was Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. at the time when he had to obtain recognition by Government, and their approval of our aims and objects as well as of our methods. He was quick to recognise the engineering possibilities of the enterprise and the far-reaching benefits it would confer upon Bombay. The support and encouragement that we have received in our work from Government are, I may say, largely due to the interet Mr. White took in it from the very beginning and which he has continued to shew up to the present moment. After his retirement, the scheme found a no less warm supporter and friend in his successor, the Hon'ble Mr W. L. Cameron, C. S.I., whose generous criticism, sound advice and the sympathetic interest he evinced in everything connected with his project, and enable me to stand where I do now before this distinguished company to witness this inauguration ceremony. I also take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging, with my grateful thanks, the help advice and personal courtesies I encountered from officials of every class, whether belonging to the Government of India or local District Officers, with whom I have come into contact. This side of my duties—and I had much interviewing to do—formed the most pleasant part of my work. Mr. Alfred Dickinson, our consulting engineer, who is responsible for all the details of the Scheme, desires that I should testify, and I do so with the greatest pleasure, to the great engineering skill and ability Mr. R. B. Joyner has brought to bear on the hydraulic section of the work To Mr. Joyner is due the entire credit for the designs of the dams, ducts, and all the work in connection therewith. Mr. Joyner, on arrival, made an independent survey of the two valleys, also of the Khandala Ridge up to Byram ji's Bungalow, and of the Reversing Station Ghaut down to the Power House at Khopoli. He also surveyed an extension to the east of the Walvahan Valley, named the Shirvata Valley. He found that the watershed of this valley was of large area capable of feeding huge lakes, which could be connected by a tunnel with the Walvahan Lake, and that the addition of the Shirvata Lake would cause no addition to the length of the masonry duct from the Walvahan Lake. While Mr. Joyner was engaged in his surveys, both he and Mr. Gostling located other valleys in that neighbourhood, which will provide an ample supply of water for any future extension that may be needed to supply Bombay and the immediate neighbourhood at a later date. These valleys thus form an additional insurance against any shortage of power from deficient rainfall.

RARE ADVANTAGES.

But, greatly as we were taken by the engineering possibilities of the scheme, and firmly convinced as we were that the Engineers could do all they anticipated, there remained to be decided the important question of cost to consumers. It had first to be proved that whilst paying a reasonable rate of interest upon the capital involved, electric power could be sold to the millowners in Bombay, at a less cost than the price of steam power. As the result of numerous tests carried out by our firm at our own mills and of careful inquiries in many directions, I am glad to be able to state that this has been found possible. The Company is prepared to enter into contracts to supply electric power to mills for the very low rate of '55 of an anna per unit, including the maintanance of all the electrical machinery, which will be installed by our Company at its own cost. Here it may be useful to enumerate briefly the rare combination of advantages which this scheme offers :—

(a) There is a 'head' of 1,724 feet, ten times as great as that at Niagara, and four times as great as that at the Cauvery. This involves a great saving in the height of the dams; and what that means will be understood when it is stated that the cost of the dams in the present Scheme is roughly estimated at 19 lakhs, and that with the Cauvery 'head' at the Ghauts it would have been put down at many times that sum, as four times as much water would be required to produce the same power. The cost with the Niagara 'head' at the Ghauts would have been absolutely prohibitive.

(b) The rainfall is unusually high (an average of 175 inches) or about five times the average at the Cauvery.

(c) The natural geology and formation of the valleys are very favourable to water-tight storage with a reasonable dam-wall.

(d) Power has to be carried over a transmission line of 43 miles only, at 80,000 voltage pressure; the Cauvery has a length of 92 miles at 35,000 volts. If the transmission line had the length and voltage of the Cauvery, the estimated cost of the transmission line from the Ghauts would have been increased from 7 1-2 lakhs to over 30 lakhs.

(e) The transmission line offers no engineering difficulties.

(f) Nowhere else in India is such a ready market for so much power, and a great block of power has been already underwritten.

I fear I am wearying you with these details, but I must refer to the fact that, important as is the question of the relative cost of power, it is but small compared with many other advantages to be derived by the adoption of the electric drive. It enables the Millowner to work independently not only on each floor, but on part of each floor, or, if he so desires, any particular machine without calling into requisition his big engine for the purpose, so that he can run one part of his mill without regard to any other part. But, again, this is only one of the many advantages of an electric drive. The Millowner, by careful readings of the power used, can check the output of each department and the efficiency of the machines in that department. The adoption of the electric drive will enable him to ascertain from his employes in any one department why they used so much power one week and only turned out so much material, when in another week the results were different. But these two universally recognised fact stand out clearly, viz :—(i) That the output is increased by the use of the electric drive as against the steam drive. (ii) That the quality of the output is better. Amongst other advantages I must also mention the saving in the cost of engine and boiler-room staff. The advantages will be great to the existing steam-mills owners, but for greater to prospective owners of new mills, for they will have, in addition, the advantage of being able to employ in productive machinery all the capital they would have had to spend under ordinary circumstances on buildings, boilers, steam engines, foundations and reservoirs, and all the other incidentals in connection with a steam drive plant."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think I have said enough about the financial advantages. Just a word about what is after all of much more importance to us all—health and sanitation. Of course the latter is included in the former, but just for a moment think what a glorious city Bombay would be if freed from smoke. I do not ask any one to rid Bombay of smoke at his own cost, but if he can do it—and save money—by adopting the electric drive, I am sure he will himself want to do it. Being so closely associated with Bombay, I am perhaps too ready to believe it to be one of the most beautiful cities in the Empire. I am sure it will be acknowledged to be such by everybody, if it only can be rid of the smoke nuisance; and I venture to add that it can also be made one of the healthiest.

THE GOVERNOR'S HELP.

If you will pardon this brief digression I will now, with your permission, summarise the history of the closing stages of the enterprise. In February 1906, my brother and I, on behalf of the Syndicate, applied to the Government for a Licence under the Indian Electricity Act of 1903, for the supply to the public in Bombay, of electrical energy to be generated by water-power at the Ghauts. The Licence was granted to us in 1907. The great task of promoting a Company with sufficient capital to work the Licence still remained. It would be useless and not in the least interesting, to describe the various endeavours, both in England and in India, to raise the necessary capital. Suffice it to say that in November 1910, a Company was registered, with the nominal capital of two crores of rupees, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 10,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Out of this capital, 60 lakhs of ordinary and 60 lakhs of preference shares have now been issued. In addition a debenture loan of 55 lakhs has also been floated. An interesting feature of this subscription list is that the bulk of these shares and debentures has been taken up by some of the most prominent Ruling Chiefs and Princes of India. The present scheme is sufficient to supply to Bombay in a season of least rainfall 30,000 E. H. P. estimated on a basis of 3,600 working hours per annum, but every provision has been made for the enlargement of the scheme by the inclusion of the Shirwata Valley, which will bring up the total of E. H. P. to 50,000. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, having, I fear, wearied you with this recital of the history of the Ghaut Hydro-Electric project, we have reached the stage when actual constructive work will be commenced. As one of the promoters, and as the eldest son of Mr. Jamsetji Tata, I may perhaps be excused a sentiment of pride and gratification in the knowledge that this great enterprise has been financed entirely with Indian money, and in the assurance that further capital, when required, will be forthcoming from the same source. But, if I am able to make this proud boast, if we are able to assemble here to inaugurate a scheme which, I trust, will familiarise Indian capitalists with great enterprise, I will ask you to bear with me, whilst I tell you that this successful issue of our long labours is due to the personal intervention of the head of this Presidency, His Excellency Sir George Clarke It is impossible for me adequately to express the obligation under which His Excellency has placed the Company, and all associated with this enterprise by the kindly interest he has taken in the work, and the unfailing encouragement he has extended to us on every possible occasion. For myself, I will tell you frankly that at one time I had virtually lost heart, as I felt that it would be impossible to finance the scheme with Indian money. It was His Excellency who revived hope, helped us forward at every turn, and stimulated interest in others. I owe an inexpressible debt of gratitute to Sir George Clarke for the statesmanlike attitude he has ever manifested towards the project, an attitude dictated by the conviction that the Hydro-Electric scheme is something more than a common joint stock enterprise, and a work that is destined to exercise a fertilising influence on Bombay industry, a curative influence on the smoke-laden Bombay atmosphere, and a stimulating influence on major Indian enterprise. It is no exaggeration to say that the turning point in the fortunes of the Company, as far as the raising of capital was concerned, was reached when in a speech at Sholapur, on July 2nd, His Excellency referred to the prospects of the Company in these wise words :—"While Indian capital has now happily been attracted to your mill industry, I have been much struck with the difficulty in obtaining it for other enterprises. There is an excellent hydro-electric project for Bombay, which still awaits initiation. Experience has shown the great value of cheap electricity in connection with a growing city. The conditions in Bombay are exceptionally favourable, and it was my great hope that the scheme could be launched entirely upon Indian capital. I am informed however, that this has been found impracticable, and it now seems inevitable that a great part of the money required will have to be raised in England. There are obvious advantages in carrying outsuch a scheme as a purely Indian undertaking and I regret that I see no hopes that this can be arranged." That speech struck a patriotic chord in the hearts of the Princes and peoples of India, which produced an immediate response and from that day the prospects of financing the Company with Indian capital were placed on a firm footing. Our task was still laborious; difficulties had to be met and overcome; but from this point we never looked back, we were filled with hope, and our optimism was justified by the launching of the Company in November 1910. It is only fitting that an enterprise on which Your Excellency has conferred so many benefits should be personally inaugurated by you; it is with a heart charged with gratitude for the inestimable services you have rendered this enterprise, filled with the hope that the future of the Company will prove worthy of the support it has received and that this auspicious beginning may prove of great augury for the future that I ask Your Excellency to add to the many obligations under which you have laid the Board by laying the foundation stone; Your Excellency Lady Clarke to accept our sincere thanks for gracing these proceedings with your presence, and Ladies and Gentlemen all for your encouraging attendance here to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said :—Sir Dorab Tata, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—All who are keenly interested in the life of India, and who are studying the economic position of this great country must often rub their eyes in wonder at the statements they read in some Indian Newspapers. I have over and over again learned that India is being rapidly ruined, that her industries are perishing, that her wealth formerly fabulous has now disappeared, and that while other countries flourish she alone is steadily retrograding. I do not know why such statements are eagerly impressed upon a credulous people, but I do know that they have no basis of fact and I have little doubt that the sense of discourage me. nt they must produce does check our progress. They find an echo in the Press and on the platform in other countries, and timid people who have not the smallest knowledge of Indian conditions are thus led to believe that the most foolish thing they can do is to invest in Indian Securities. I suggest to the reckless writers to whom I have referred that they should acquaint themselves with facts in the first instance, and that they should gravely consider whether systematic detraction of their country and depreciation of its credit is a patriotic proceeding. Only last week I read that "Manchester is generally believed to have killed the cotton industry in India and having killed it, it resolutely sets itself up against any attempt that may be made to revive it." Probably this statement is widely, if not "generally believed." What are the facts? In ten years this killed industry has increased the number of its Mills from 190 to 232, and of spindles from 4 3-4 millions to very nearly 6 millions. There has been a further considerable increase since these statistics, which are available to every Editor, were published. The cotton mill industry is just now suffering everywhere from the high prices of the raw material, and India is not specially feeling the strain. Even at present prices, profits are possible, and as the demand for cotton goods is one that must steadily increase, we may confidently hope for good times in the future. And meanwhile the ill wind is bringing prosperity to large numbers of cultivators, and is contributing to the general good. In one district of this Presidency, six lakhs of revenue have recently been paid into the treasury in gold, which I believe is a unique experience. In ten years the deposits in the Banks of India increased from 21 crores 69 lakhs to very nearly 48 crores, and the cash balances from 6 crores 3 lakhs to 12 crores 81 lakhs. If we turn to the output of natural resources, we find that in ten years the production of coal incressed from 6,118,000 tons to 11,870,000 tons and more than doubles in value, that manganese increased from 139,000 tons to 500,000 tons, that gold increased from 513,000 oz. to 673,000 oz., that petroleum increased from 37 3-4 million gallons to more than 233 1-2 million gallons. In the same period, the number of Joint Stock Companies increased by 816 from 1,340 to 2,156 and their paid-up capital from £23,103,000 to £38,000,000 sterling. Meanwhile the total area under sown crops increased from 180 million acres to 218 million acres. And this has happened in a country which, we are told, was once prosperous beyond all dreams and is now, being rapidly reduced to ruin. Well might our esteemed Sheriff of Bombay declare four years ago that "It is the conviction of brokers, merchants, tradesmen and captains of industry that India is slowly but steadily advancing in material prosperity and for the last few years it has taken accelerated pace." I fear that you may think these reflections irrelevant to the present occasion. We have, however, met to inaugurate an undertaking remarkable not only for what it will accomplish, but because it holds out the promise of

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS OF THE HIGHEST FUTURE IMPORTANCE

to India perhaps therefore my brief indication of progress in the past may not be out of place. The figures which I have quoted do not discriminate between Swadeshi enterprizes and those carried out with British capital. I need hardly say in such an assemblage as this that every country undergoing development has free recourse to and eagerly seeks foreign capital, that such widely different countries as Australia and Argentina have been created by borrowed money, and that India owes its present position to British capital. The late Mr. Justice Ranade who was a sane and true Indian patriot was well aware of these facts, and quite recently Mr. R. N. Mookherji in the Industrial Conference at Allahabad, offered some wise remarks on the question of the introduction of foreign capital and condemned the amazing theories which have found ready credence in some quarters. "An important consideration for us in India," he said, "arises from the fact that, for our good, it is wise to allow British capitalists to interest themselves in our industries and thus to take an active part in their development." This view is beyond controversy; but at the same time it need not be forgotten that, where a country possesses available capital of its own, there are real and obvious advantages in employing such capital in preference to borrowing from abroad. Even if some estimates are excessive it is beyond all doubt that there is a vast amount of capital in India, and while happily we can discern a growing tendency to apply it to industries and to feeder railways, a huge amount remains latent and infructuous. To turn this capital to the development of India should be the aim of every true patriot. Here is an object which the instuctors of the people may well place before their readers. The futile boycott proceedings have led only to fraud and ill-will. Since they were inaugurated in 1905, imports exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure, have risen from nearly 64 1-2 millions to more than 80 3-4 millions sterling in value, and the introduction of foreign sugar, which was specially aimed at, has grown from nearly 7 millions cwt. to more than 12 millions cwt. The moral is plain for all to read. The true Swadeshist must give active help to Indian enterprizes and must encourage by example and precept the investment of idle capital in sound schemes which will help the advancement of India. It is this great object which has brought us all together to-day. Sir Dorab Tata has given an interesting account of the inception of this great work, and has told us how his father long ago realised the advantages of cheap power derived from water and sought the means of placing it at the disposal of his countrymen. When, 10 1-2 years ago, the late Mr. Gostling, after careful examination of this neighbourhood, propounded a practical scheme for supplying Bombay with power, Mr. Tata instantly saw the possibilities, and then commenced the proceedings which his son has brought to a successful conclusion. That a perfectly sound project should take so long in reaching the stage of execution may seem strange; but in India we are deliberate, and I incline to think that

THE DELAY HAS BEEN AN ADVANTAGE.

Had an earlier beginning been attempted we might not have seen the accomplishment of a purely Swadeshi enterprise. From the time of my arrival in India, I was captivated by this great scheme, and it was my great wish, as I said at Sholapur, that it should be carried out with Indian capital. Quite apart from other considerations, promotion is a very expensive business, and if the necessary capital could be found in India without the assistance of London methods, it was certain that much money could be saved. Sir Dorab Tata knows that we had hopes and fears till a time came at last when he could tell me that the way was clear, and that a great Indian enterprize could be carried out with Indian financial resources. This is owing in great measure to those Ruling Princes who have shown in practical fashion their full trust in the future of their country, their anxiety for its progress, and their total disbelief in the baseless hypothesis of a steadily decaying India.

And now before I go on I should like to say a few words about a point which has been laid before me this afternoon. Some doubts have been raised about the soundness of the foundation of this dam. These doubts are said to spring from the failure some years ago of a small dam at Sakhar Pathar. There is, however, no comparison between the circumstances of the two dams. At Sakhar Pathar a peculiar formation was met with, which is found at only one other place in the neighbourhood near the foot of the Ghat. That formation allowed the water to escape through the bottom. Here there are no such difficulties. On the other hand there is no doubt that the foundations of this dam are exceptionally favourable. They are much sounder even than those of Kadakwasla, of which no one now entertains any doubts. Only an earthquake could shake this dam, and fortunately this region is not subject to earthquake.

I do not wish to weary you with technical details; but there are a few points on which it is necessary to dwell. Sir Dorab Tata has indicated the special advantages of the Electric drive and they are now beyond all question. There is, however, an economic factor in the case of Bombay, which should not be forgotten. I believe that the Lancashire Mill Owner pays about 7 shillings and 6 pence per ton for his coal, while his competitor in Bombay has to pay about 20 shillings and 9 pence for coal of 10 per cent. less calorific value. In spite of this low charge for coal the Lancashire Mill Owners are perfectly ready to instal electricity at from 0·15d. to 0·75d. per unit. How much more advantageous it will be to the Bombay Mills to obtain their driving power from this Hydro-Electric Company at 0·55 annas per unit-free of all charges for motors and their maintenance. The determination of cost per horse power hour requires great care and I am well aware that different calculations are sometimes forthcoming; but in 1904, the Agents of the Southern Mahratta and the G. I. P. Railways reported figures which are in close agreement. The former stated that in the Hubli Workshops, the cost was 1 anna, using Singereni coal, and the latter arrived at 1·01 anna with ordinary Indian coal. The Tata price of 0.55 anna per unit is the equivalent of 0·41 anna per horse power hour, and is, therefore, well under one-half of the cost of steam as independently estimated by these two companies. Turning to

THE REQUIREMENTS OF BOMBAY

existing undertakings, not including trams, railways and the large future needs of the Port Trust, absorb about 90,000 horse power, and Government have pointed out that the electrification of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Bandra to the South ought to be undertaken in the near future. But Bombay, the city that was to be "built with God's assistance" is a growing organism full of vigour and enterprize, with an unrivalled position as the great gate of the East, and with a future before it of which even the far-seeing Gerald Aungier could have formed no conception. What can be so certain as that within a few years Bombay will require far more electrical power than this scheme can provide? The Cauvery Works, with a total capacity of 13,000 horse power, which owe their existence to the wise foresight and enterprise of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, return more than 14 1-2 per cent., and their total net profit up to June last, amounted to 77·54 of the capital expenditure. If the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Mines section can easily furnish such profits as these, who can doubt the success of a scheme which caters for the greatest mill industry in India and for the manifold requirements of the most vigorous city in Asia? Surely its only fault is that it is too small; but I understand that the whole of the work which will now be carried out will be required for the larger scheme to which Sir Dorab Tata has alluded, though it must generally happen that expenditure is saved by the continuous execution of such great undertakings as this. There is

ONE NECESSARY RESULT OF THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRICAL POWER

on a large scale in Bombay, to which I must refer. We are all proud of our noble city; but at the same time most of us bitterly regret the destruction of its natural beauty by the heavy hand of man, and we feel that enlightenment and smoke do not well accord. The question is a thorny one; but the facts are not in dispute. Bombay is in parts as dirty as London, and but for its climatic advantages it would be infinitely more befogged. Now, if 30,000 electrical horse power replaced the equivalent of coal for 300 days of an average of 12 hours in the year, the consumption of the latter would be reduced by about 96,000 tons, or 320 tons per day. The combustion of this amount of coal has the effect of vitiating nearly 2,000 million cubic feet of air every day. I hope these figures convey something to your minds. I confess that they convey nothing whatever to mine; but at least we may all agree that the absence of this stupendous daily pollution of the air we breath would be good for our constitutions, and must go far to restore the lost beauties of Bombay. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are perhaps too much accustomed, in this materialistic age, to apply purely commercial standards to undertakings of all kinds. Yet the effect of such a project as this may and will range far beyond anything that can be recorded in ledgers or evaluated in statistics. Consider the great Railway systems of India. We may regard them simply as commercial concerns the value of which is sufficiently tested by the ratio of their earnings to their expenditure. We may condemn them if their dividends fall off and extol them if they yield ample returns. The statesman, the philosopher, and the true economist, however, know well that such a test is practically worthless and that even an unproductive railway may be indirectly profitable in the best sense and may be a harbinger of future prosperity on a large scale. Clearly it is possible to build a useless line; but, with evidence all round us of what has happened in India, one reads with blank amazement that the Railways are actively employed in draining her resources and are helping to bring about the rapid impoverishment of the country. It would be most unfair to regard these fantastic theories as representing Indian opinion. On the contrary, Government is perpetually being urged to further railway construction by people who well know what communication means to an isolated district, and as I have said Indian capital is being attracted to railway enterprize. I cannot attempt to analyse what railways have done and will still do for India, economically and politically. It is to them that we owe the power to deal with famines and to prevent the wholesale loss of life which occurred in early days. To them is in great measure due what is healthy and encouraging in Indian unrest. And if as we hope, an Indian nation will in time arise out of the heterogeneous people of this country, the result will be brought about largely by railways and would be impossible in their absence. I have alluded to the hygienic and æsthetic importance to the city of Bombay of the introduction of electric power on a large scale; but many other consequences will follow,

THE INDIRECT EFFECTS

of which upon the life of the people are incalculable. If, in times of pressure, night shifts were required in the mills, I understand that power could be supplied at 0·33 anna per unit. It is possible that, at some future date, an eight hour working day may prove desirable and even profitable. If that time ever comes, electricity will make the change practicable. Electrical powers lends itself perfectly to minuite sub-division, and thus to the development of a host of small industries which would add to the activities of Bombay. As a by-product of this scheme, there will be a very large quantity of water daily available for bleaching and dyeing mills of which there is need, or for irrigation, and for drinking purposes. I have not exhausted the possibilities and I cannot attempt to forecast the indirect results which will flow from the apparently simple process of storing the now wasted monsoon rainfall in these Ghats. Sufficient to say that a fresh impetus will be given to our great capital city and that thousands will feel its effects in ways infinitely varied. What most appeals to me is that we are to-day providing an object lesson which, without immodesty, we may hope will be learned beyond the boundaries of our Presidency. Here is a great Swadeshi project rendered possible by the trust of Indians in the future of their own country. That is surely a political object lesson of real importance. An investor naturally and rightly looks to dividends; but that does not exclude patriotic motives, and when one thinks of what could be done towards the development of India by means of capital now idle, one may well derive hope encouragement from this day's ceremony. Educated Indian opinion should be better able to arrive at a just judgment of the soundness of Indian projects than London financiers and the advantages of the fructification of Indian capital in India are manifest. Such an enterprize as this so entered upon, symbolizes the confidence of Indians in themselves, their willingness to be associated with a project somewhat novel in this country, and their assurance of the political stability which alone can guarantee the continued advancement of India. I know that I speak for you all in congratulating Sir Dorab Tata in bringing this Scheme through many vicissitudes to the stage of accomplishment, in confidently wishing it the fullest measure of success, and in paying a tribute to the memory of that great pioneer of Indian enterprize Mr. Jamsetji Tata. It will fall to my successor to inaugurate the completed works, which will connect these valleys with the destinies of Bombay, and add greatly to their natural beauty and to the importance and prosperity of Lonavla. Meanwhile my wife and I are proud to be associated with the first structural beginnings of a fine project which will I am convinced have far-reaching results moral and material, for the benefit of the people who have been my kind friends ever since I arrived among them and whose prosperity and happiness is my most earnest desire.

His Excellency also announced his receipt of the following telegram :—My hearty congratulations on the opening of the Hydro-Electric Works in which Your Excellency takes so much interest and my best wishes for its success. Maharaja Sayajerao Gaekwar. -

His Highness the Gaekwar also sent the following telegram to Sir Dorab Tata :—My hearty congratulations on the opening of the Hydro-Electric Works and best wishes for its success. Maharaja Sayajerao Gaekwar.

THE SHERIFF'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shapurji Broacha, at the close of His Excellency's speech, expressed on behalf of the promoters and their guests thanks to their Excellencies for gracing the proceedings with their presence. Lady Clarke, he said, had endeared herself to all who met her by her enthusiasm in the cause of education. She had deeply interested herself in charities of all kinds and charitable institutions had occupied very much of her time. Mr. Broacha concluded with a little pleasantry regarding the Governor's keen insight into financial matters remarking that what the Bombay Presidency had gained as a Governor the markets had lost as an able financier.

This concluded the proceedings and two special trains carried the guests back to Bombay.

THE GUESTS.

Among the invited guests were:—The Hon. Mr. W. L. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Monsieur L. Combe, Monsieur H. De Courtois, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Cowasji Jehangir, W. A. Chambers, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Lt-Col. M. A. T. Collie, Mr. E. E. Cooper, Alderman of London; the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. A. K. Donald, Viscount De Wrem, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. J. A. Dalal, Captain E. G. Drummond, Mr. S. M. Edwardes; the Editor, "Bombay Samachar;" the Editor, "Jam-e-Jamshed," the Editor, "Akbar-e-Soudagar," the Editor, "Sanj Vartman;" Mr. J. E. Ezra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Jnmmabhoy Lalji, C. H. B. Forbes, A. F. Ferguson and P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mons Barrett, French Consul, Major J. G. Greig, Dr. G. Gorio, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. M. M. Gubbay, I.C.S.; Messrs. John Greig, Gordhandas Khattau, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Their Highnesses the Uvraj Shri Bhojraji of Gondal and the Uvrani of Gondal, Messrs. Govindji Madhovji, R. Gilbert Godbole, J. E. B. Hotson, A. Hill, C. I. E. R. T. Harrison, P. A. Hormusji, and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Major H. A. L. Hepper. R. E., Messrs. B. H. Howett and A. Hydari, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.; Messrs. K. Iwasaki, D. M. Inglis, N. Igarashi, E. H. Ingle, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Messrs. H. A. Armstrong, C. H. Armstrong, George Ashby, W. M. Anderson, E. C. B. Acworth, E. F. Allum, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, R. B. Joyner, C.I.E., and Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, the Very Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsh-ud-Din Miyan Kadri, Messrs. K. Kodama, and R. J. Kent, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. S. I., C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. A. K. Leslie, J. B. Leslie-Rogers, and H. F. Carvalho, the Rev. A. De Monte, H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Principal O.V. Muller, Mr. P. G. Messent, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. N.A.F. Moos, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mahomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mulraj Khattau, Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy Laljee, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi. and James MacDonald. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. the Prince Yuvaraj of Mysore, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Messrs. Stuart Menteth, S. Mahomed, Bey, Vice-Consul for Turkey, V. P. Mahadevrao, C. I. E., N. V. Mandlik, S. A. Nathan, and Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, the Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Messrs R. M. Nissim Nanabhoy Tullockchand, G. Owen Dunn and J. P. Orr, I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. E. M. Proes, the Hon. Sir Henry Procter, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, G. C. Plinston, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Perri, the Hon. L. J. Robertson, Messrs. F. T. Rickards, A. J. Raymond and L. Robertson, Dr. Stanley Reed, Reuter's Agent, Major-General J. C. Swann, Messrs. E. L. Sale, J. Sanders-Slater, F. P. L. Sprott, J. L. Symons, W. N. Shilstone and R. D. Sethna, Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., Count E. Von and Countess Thurn, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Messrs. A. M. Todd and R. D. Tata, Sir. D.J. Tata, Kt., and Lady Tata, Dr. Morris W. Travers, Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimjee, J. P., Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. N. N. Wadia, D. E. Wacha, J. Wallace, J. Casson Walker, G. Wittet, and J. P. Watson, Major Westmorland, Messrs. T. W. Birkett, J. Begbie, and A. J. Bilimoria, J. F. Bradbury, and Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Joseph Baptista, H. J. Bhabha and Robert Barlow, Major-General C. St. L. Barter and Baron and Baroness von Boddein.

THE PARSI GENERAL ELECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a distinct service to the Parsi community by opening your columns to the question of the Parsi Panchayet election, and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me to make a few observations thereon. In connection with these elections, no one has played a more prominent part than that ardent public-spirited man, Mr. J. B. Petit. Mr Petit is always looked upon with great respect among the Parsis as an active, sincere and self-sacrificing worker for the good of the community, but I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of the most cultured men in the community when I say that the part which Mr. Petit has played in these elections is far from edifying your correspondent. "A Parsi" in your issue of the 2nd instant has very clearly shown why educated Parsis resent his action. How deplorable and untenable is the position taken up. His defence is very lame and unconvincing.

Mr. Petit knows full well that the most educated and enlightened portion of the community do not at all approve of his selection of Messrs Gamadia, Kharegat and Wadia as the three most suitable candidates for the trusteeship of the Parsi Panchayet funds; he also knows full well that in the opinion of educated Parsis, no one is a more eligible candidate by reason alike of great and unrivalled abilities and deep insight and sagacity than Sir P. M. Mehta. It is therefore his duty as an educated and enlightened Parsi himself, clearly to explain why he has used his great influence on behalf of the above-named three gentlemen and why on this occasion he has thought it best to take up an antagonistic attitude towards his great chief, Sir P. M. Mehta. Mr. Petit is no doubt quite right in arguing that because he follows the lead of Sir P. M. Mehta in political matters, therefore he is not bound to side with him on all other matters. But such general statements mean nothing. Will Mr. Petit clearly state why he thinks Sir P. M. Mehta to be unfit to be a trustee of the Parsi Panchayet Funds, and why he favours the candidature of Mr. H. A. Wadia? Those who have come into intimate contact with Sir P. M. Mehta as well as with Mr. H. A. Wadia know that both these gentlemen entertain quite similar views not only on political matters, but also on social and religious questions affecting the community of which they are such honoured members. Both of them are looked upon as the best products of Western culture and both deservedly command the greatest respect among educated Parsis. Will then Mr. Petit clear his position by stating what are his grounds for deeming Mr. Wadia to be eligible, and Sir P. M. Mehta to be ineligible for a seat on the board of the Parsi Panchayet? Surely Mr. Petit does not require to be told that of these two highly respected gentlemen, Sir P. M. Mehta has done much greater and more substantial services to the community than Mr. Wadia.

And what explanation has Mr. Petit to give for his selection of Messrs. Gamadia and Kharegat? Can he honestly say that there are no more deserving men in the community than these two gentlemen?

Surely it would be a disgrace to the Parsi Community if Mr. Petit's candidates are elected and Sir P. M. Mehta is defeated. Has Mr. Petit thought how ridiculous and imbecile the community would be made to look in the eyes of the English and other sister-communities, if on this critical occasion it shows ingratitude to its foremost member—one who is foremost not only in his community but in the whole country?—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

MADRAS MILL REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

The reports of the directors of the Buckingham Mill Co., Ltd. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1910, show that after allowing Rs. 75,081-15-6 for depreciation of buildings and machinery, the balance available for distribution is Rs. 80,214-8-4 and the balance brought forward is Rs. 24,637-14-6. Of this sum a dividend of Rs. 50 per share on ordinary share, will be declared and Rs. 25,000 carried to the reserve fund. The directors state that prices of cotton had continued exceedingly high throughout the year.

The half-year's working of the Carnatic Mills Co., Ltd, has resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,114-3-3 which with credit balance brought forward (Rs. 3,521-8-9) leaves a sum of Rs. 5,635-12-0 and it is proposed to carry forward this amount. This result though unsatisfactory shows an improvement on that of previous half-year. The new spinning machinery is now all at work with marked improvement in the quality and quantity of yarn.

The directors have made various alterations in the weaving machinery and they trust that will lead to more steady employment not only of machinery but of the better weavers.

FIRES IN THE FORT.

LAST night about 8 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from a closed room on the fourth floor of a five-storeyed building, belonging to Kesharbai Kanji Dwarkadas, and situated in Mangesh Senoy Street, Fort. The tenant of the room had gone away, and consequently the inmates of the building forced open the door, when a cup board was found to be on fire. They poured water on the flames and quickly put out the fire. The Fort Fire Engine was called out, but the fire had been extinguished before it arrived. Damage to the cupboard and the clothes which it contained is estimated at about Rs. 25. Within five minutes of this, another fire broke out in a four storeyed building, belonging to Ranchoddas Gangji and situated in Bazaar Gate Street. In this case also the tenant of the room in which the fire broke out had gone out closing the room, which was consequently forced open when a cupboard containing clothes was found to be burning. The Haynes Road Motor Engine quickly arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 50 was done.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Big Meeting.

A large attendance of spectators was present at the first day of the Bombay Big Meeting in spite of the facts that it was a day of business and also that it was the day of the laying of the foundation stone at Lonavla, by His Excellency the Governor, of the new Tata Hyd

BY THE WAY.

"WHITE TUESDAY."

Thirty years ago—that is to say, on the third Tuesday in January 1881—England was visited by one of the severest snowstorms of recent times. The temperature fell in places to 8deg, and 10deg. below zero; snow fell heavily and without intermission for many hours and was accompanied by a hurricane London and the Southern Counties suffered severely, but traffic was interrupted all over the country, and in some parts no trains could be run for over twenty-four hours. In the Metropolis not only traffic but business was suspended, the theatres and many of the shops remaining closed, and even the ingenuity of the Post Office authorities failed to keep up communication with the country. The Thames was covered with drifting Ice-blocks, which sank over a hundred barges and swept away Woolwich pier.

SIR W. B. RICHMOND'S HONOURS.

The fine art feature of the January, "Windsor" includes eighteen reproductions from the works of Sir W. B. Richmond. A biographical article accompanies the illustrations and mention is made of the honours which have been showered upon the artist. He was made Slade Professor at Oxford in succession to Mr. Ruskin, in 1878, which post, however he resigned three years later. He was, elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1888, and a full Member in 1895; he was recipient of the degree of D.C.L. of Oxford in 1896, and is also an M.A., of that University; he is a Fellow of the Society of Arts and of the Society of Antiquaries; is Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Architects. He is Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, from which chair he has delivered eloquent lectures. He was made a K.C.B. at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee; but perhaps the greatest honour of all conferred upon him is the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, with which since 1891 he has been entrusted.

THE ALIEN QUESTION LONG AGO.

Apmirers of Elizabethan patriotism are often found among those who demand strong dealing with aliens. They may be interested to read in Mr. Sidney Lee's latest book how, when the cry against foreigners was raised at Westminster, Sir Robert Cecil, the Queen's secretary, asserted that the relief afforded by England to strangers "hath brought great honour to our kingdom; for it is accounted a refuge for distressd nations, for our arms have been opened unto them to cast themselves into our bosoms." This remark of an Elizabethan statesman and the teachings of Mr. Lee's book are apt reminders that there are other foundations for greatness besides boldness in the face of foreigners.

THE ANTARCTIC GEOLOGIST.

Professor Edgworth David, who was the geologist of the Shackleton South Polar Expedition, is a passenger on the in coming Australian liner "Otway." He is coming to London to consult with Sir Ernest Shackleton in reference to the publication of the complete scientific memoirs. The Professor, who was formerly Scholar of New College, Oxford, and now occupies the Chair of Geology in the University of Sydney, says he expects excellent results from Captain Scott's expedition, as it is so well equipped for scientific investigation. Professor David is bringing with him specimens of the limestone fossils he discovered in Antarctica—a discovery he regards as of the highest, importance, as "marking on the geological clock the dawn of life."

A HINT TO FARMERS.

Professor Gordon Hewitt, when reporting officially on the outbreak of larch disease at Thirlmere in 1907, recommended among other things the encouragement of insectivorous birds, and especially the Tit. Accordingly, says "Bird Life," sixty nesting-boxes were provided the first year, another one hundred and fourteen added in 1908, and still another one hundred and five in 1909. The results, according to the latest report, are held to be decidedly satisfactory. The number of tits, robins, and starlings has increased considerably, and they feed their young industriously on the larvæ of the destructive saw-fly. Food has been provided in winter, but its distribution on the ground having proved extravagant it is probable that food-bells will be provided this winter.

HIGH TIDES IN THE THAMES.

The extraordinary high tides of the present week have nearly drowned the lions, whose mouths hold the mooring-rings, and threatened to float H.M.S. "Buzzard" into Tudor-street; but they would have given more serious trouble in the days before the Embankment. In February 1791, the Thames rose to such a height as to flood New Palace Yard and Westminster Hall. "The lawyers had to come to the courts and go from them by boat." These inundations were not always caused by tides, for in September 1762, the river suddenly rose without apparent reason, and did great damage to shipping and wharves. The phenomenon was attributed to an earthquake. By way of contrast, in March 1822, a strong south-west wind so depleted the river of water that it was in several places fordable. Valuable articles were found in the river-bed, and ships could be seen aground in all directions below London Bridge.

ARISTOCRATIC BISHOPSGATE.

Bishopsgate-street, which has been abolished both "Within" and "Without" and become plain Bishopsgate, was formerly the most fashionable residential quarter in the City. Gresham House still marks the site of the palatial mansion in which Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange and of Gresham College, entertained Queen Elizabeth. Crosby Hall has vanished; but neighbouring Devonshire-square preserves a memory of the town house of the Earls of Devonshire. The sumptuous residence of Sir Paul Pindar subsequently became the Venetian Embassy, and now, alas, forms part of a public-house. Most interesting of all, except to Baconians, is the fact that William Shakespeare was a resident in 1598, and rated at the large amount for those days of £5 13s. 4d. Believing him to be the alleged dramatist, and American admirer has erected a "Shakespeare memorial window" in the ancient church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate.

ROYALTY'S COMPANIONS.

An article on Royal Pets in the "Woman at Home" for February, remarks that royalties are said to care more for their children and more for their four-footed pets than do any other humans. The love of King Edward for a canine companion was of a passionate description, and Queen Alexandra's devotion to animals has always been sincere and deep. The Crown Princess of Germany we are informed, has devoted much time and energy to starting in Germany a society on the same lines as that in this country for the prevention of cruelty to animals. She and her husband have a collie, Bruno, to whom was awarded a special medal by the Prussian Royal Society for jumping into the Spree and saving a man from drowning.

A PET OF KING GEORGE.

Queen Mary, it seems, does not encourage her boys and girl to have pets in the house, and is by no means so fond of animals, generally speaking, as is her Danish mother-in-law. Nevertheless, the Queen owns to a penchant for one dog even if she does not encourage his society in her drawing-room. This is a mongrel terrier, Happy by name, a singularly intelligent beast, who seems to understand all that is said to him, can fetch and carry anything, and is the favourite dog, of all that he possesses, of King George.

A PARROT OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

Queen Alexandra, the writer of the article, tells us, once possessed a parrot which had been King George the Third's in the last days of his reign. Some parrots are perfect Methuselahs for attaining age, and this bird, even for a parrot, had lived an exceptionally long life. Many dog lovers may like to know that the late King's inseparable little companion, Caesar, is tenderly cared for by Queen Alexandra, and accompanies her Majesty wherever she goes.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wesmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

FLEET COMMANDS.

Anticipation has been fulfilled in the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman to succeed Admiral Sir William May as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, but the unexpected has happened in the selection of Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg to command the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet. On the point of age and seniority it is of interest to note that Sir Francis Bridgeman is eight months' older, but six places—and one step in rank—junior to the officer he is to succeed afloat, whereas Prince Louis of Battenberg is four years younger than, and one place in seniority to, Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville, whose place he will take. It is so seldom that a flag officer succeeds his junior in seniority that on this account, and the fact of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet consisting of ships with nucleus crews only, some surprise has been felt in the selection of Prince Louis for this command. On the other hand, these divisions of the Home Fleet, although not fully-manned, possess an importance which is apt to be undervalued, and it is not unlikely that the appointment of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet to the second line of the Home Fleet foreshadows its increased importance as a Reserve force. Whatever the future may have in store for the command which is about to be assumed by Prince Louis of Battenberg, the appointment of this energetic and progressive officer is a guarantee that its all round efficiency, which has reached a high standard under Sir George Neville, will be fully maintained.

HOME FLEET DEVELOPMENT.

The Home Fleet, at the head of which the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman will soon be flown for the second time, is vastly different in strength and organisation from that at which it stood two years ago when he relinquished the command. The process of development which had been gradually pursued underwent a marked change in the spring of 1910 by the Channel Fleet being absorbed into it, and this stroke of the administrative pen enabled Admiral Sir. W. H. May to assume the command of an armoured force of sixteen fully-manned battleships and fourteen fully-manned cruisers, including, of course, the Atlantic Fleet, upon which the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet had a lien. The result of the strengthening policy which has been consistently maintained during the past two years by passing all new units into the Home Fleet, is that Admiral Bridgeman returns to a command which is approximately seventy-five per cent. stronger in fighting value than when he left it only two years ago. Moreover, this development is still going on, and by the time Sir Francis Bridgeman's tenure of the appointment expires the command will include two practically homogeneous battle fleets and cruiser squadrons of the all-big-gun type, whose concentrated gun-power will number 148 12-inch and 104 13.5-inch weapons.

PROSPECTIVE FLEET CHANGES.

Although the battleship "Lord Nelson," on recommissioning, has joined the Second Division of the Home Fleet, this is apparently a temporary measure during the refit of the "Commonwealth." The "Agamemnon," the only sister ship of the "Lord Nelson," is in the senior division of the Home Fleet, but in well-informed circles it is understood that the near future will see them transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet as the two flagships of the Battle Squadron, in place of the "Exmouth" and "Duncan." There is equally good authority for stating that the "Swiftsure" and "Triumph," the only pair of their class, which have just been recommissioned for further service in the Mediterranean Fleet, will go to the China Station as replacement ships before their commissions are very old, the transfer taking place concurrently with the withdrawal of the "Exmouth" and "Duncan" and the dispatch of some of the "King Edward VII." class for service "up the Straits."

THE NAVY'S TRAWLER RESERVE.

The steam trawlers "Spider," "Sparrow," "Seamew" and "Seaflower" and the mining vessels "Rose" and "Driver" have left the naval Ports this week for Aberdeen in order to assist in giving practical effect to a trawler section of the Royal Naval Reserve which has just been formed. Several of the best class of trawl vessels have been placed on the Admiralty list, to be subsidised for service in emergency and about fifty trawl skippers, thoroughly conversant with the conditions in the North Sea, and the pick of the men engaged in fishery work in those waters are being enrolled. Already sufficient skippers and men have come forward to enable a start to be made in a systematic course of "sweeping" exercises and other special work for which the steam trawlers attached to the torpedo school ships are adapted. The first period of training will commence on the 26th inst. and last about four weeks, a similar course being held in the autumn. No difficulty has been found in the enrolment of the right class of man for this work, and there is every promise that the trawler section of the Royal Naval Reserve will in the near future become a valuable acquisition to the service.

NEW BLOOD FOR COASTGUARDS.

The Coastguard having once more been thrown open to the usual ratings among the fleetmen, has attracted a large number of volunteers for shore service. The Admiralty, however, are chiefly concerned to get signal ratings for their coast requirements, as the network of war-signal and wireless stations around our coast need manning with trained and experienced specialists and operators. Being short of wireless operators in the fleet, whose demands had first to be satisfied, on the setting up of a telegraphist class in the Navy, the coastal wireless stations had to be staffed with signalmen who were already in the coastguards, as the ships had previously been staffed by signalmen to form the nucleus of a wireless department afloat. The signal coastguards thus chosen were put through a course of wireless telegraphy, and the subjects immediately connected with this new science, at the signal and torpedo schools at the large naval centres; and on obtaining the necessary certificates of competency the officers and men were sent to wireless stations around the coast, and the operators received extra pay per diem for their speciality. A supply of operators to coastal stations has since been maintained by a similar course of selection and training, while non-signal ratings from the ordinary coastguard stations have been selected and put through a signal course only, and on its completion been sent to staff the war-signal stations, as distinct from the wireless stations. With a supply of signal and other ratings from the fleet, it is probable that the arrangements for qualifying and re-qualifying signalmen and wireless operators for the coastguard service will be modified. Of one thing the Admiralty are assured, and that is, that they will always obtain as many volunteers of all ratings as they require from the fleet for coastguard service.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

There will be many alterations in the rules in connection with this year's Royal Naval and Military Tournament, among the changes which have been decided upon by a specially appointed sub-committee being that the rules for fencing have been thoroughly revised, in accordance with the latest methods of the leading fencing clubs, while there will be an interesting departure from the old "heads and posts" competition following upon recent changes in cavalry sabre practice. The cavalry sword being now adopted for thrusting only, the new competition apart from the jumps, is a dummy-thrusting one, five dummies, four upright and one recumbent, and all bearing targets indicating more or less vital parts, presenting themselves for attack at suitable intervals. The riding and jumping competitions for non-commissioned officers and men have also been greatly stiffened, with a view to bringing them more in line with the officers' competitions.

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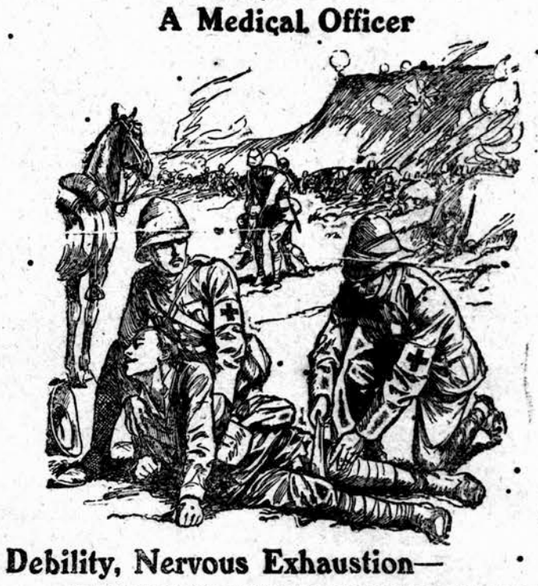
A Medical Officer



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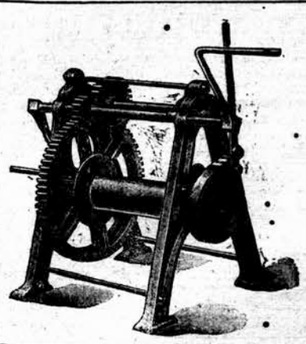

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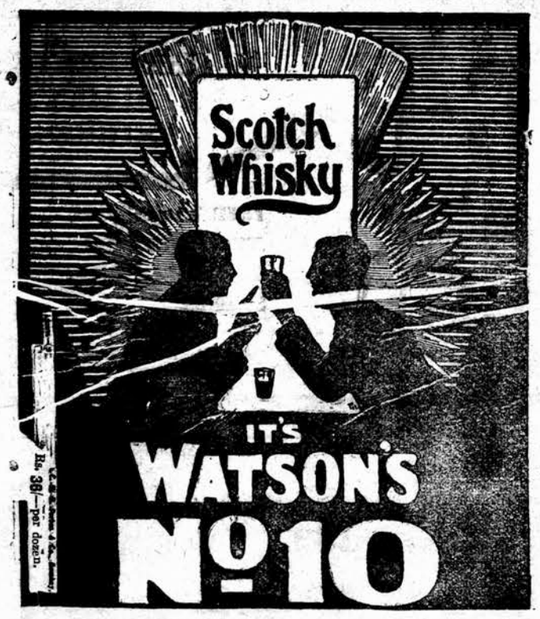

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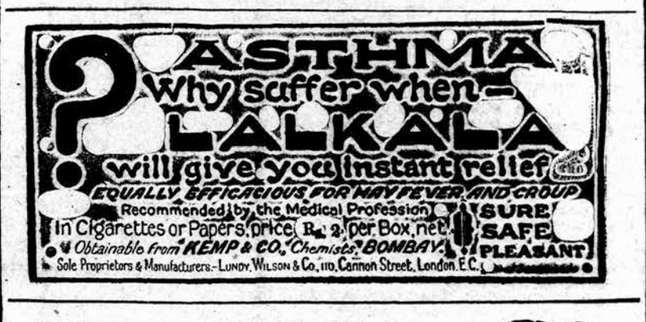
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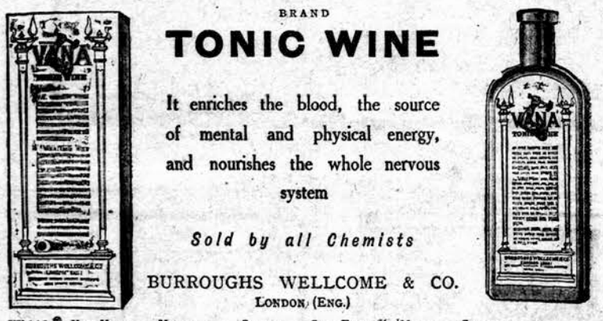

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